Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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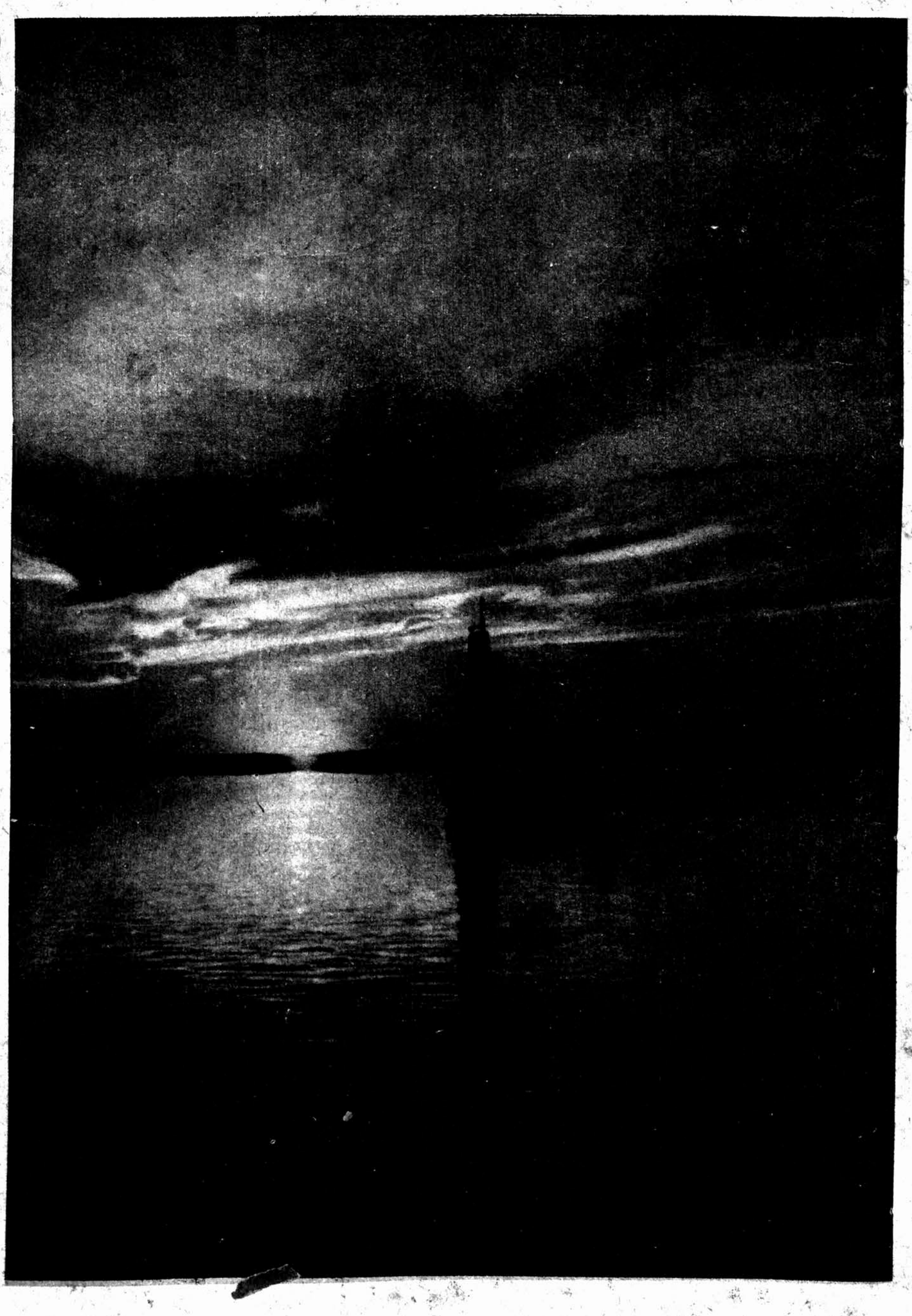
VOL. XXIII NO. 24 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1935 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

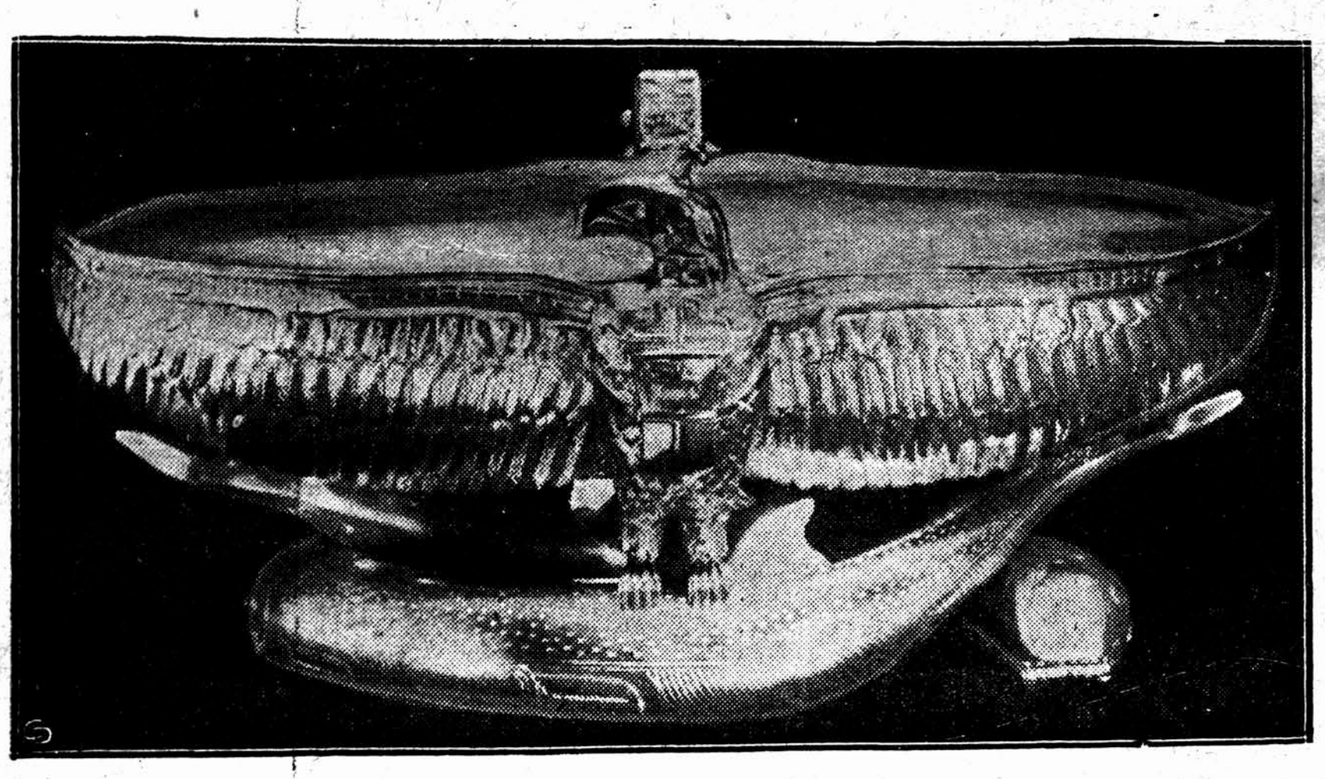


SUNSET

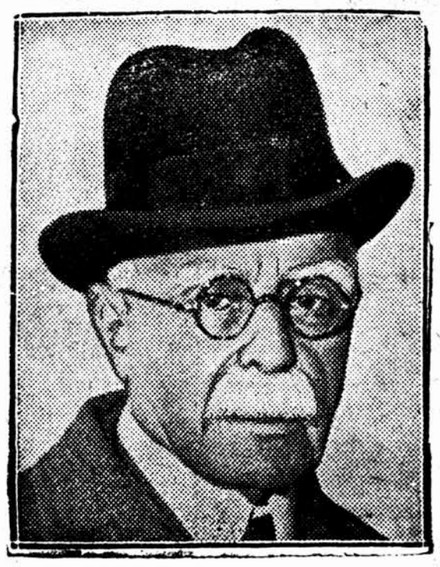
THE APPROACH OF THE MONSOON

A striking Camera Study by Mr. P. K. Shah.

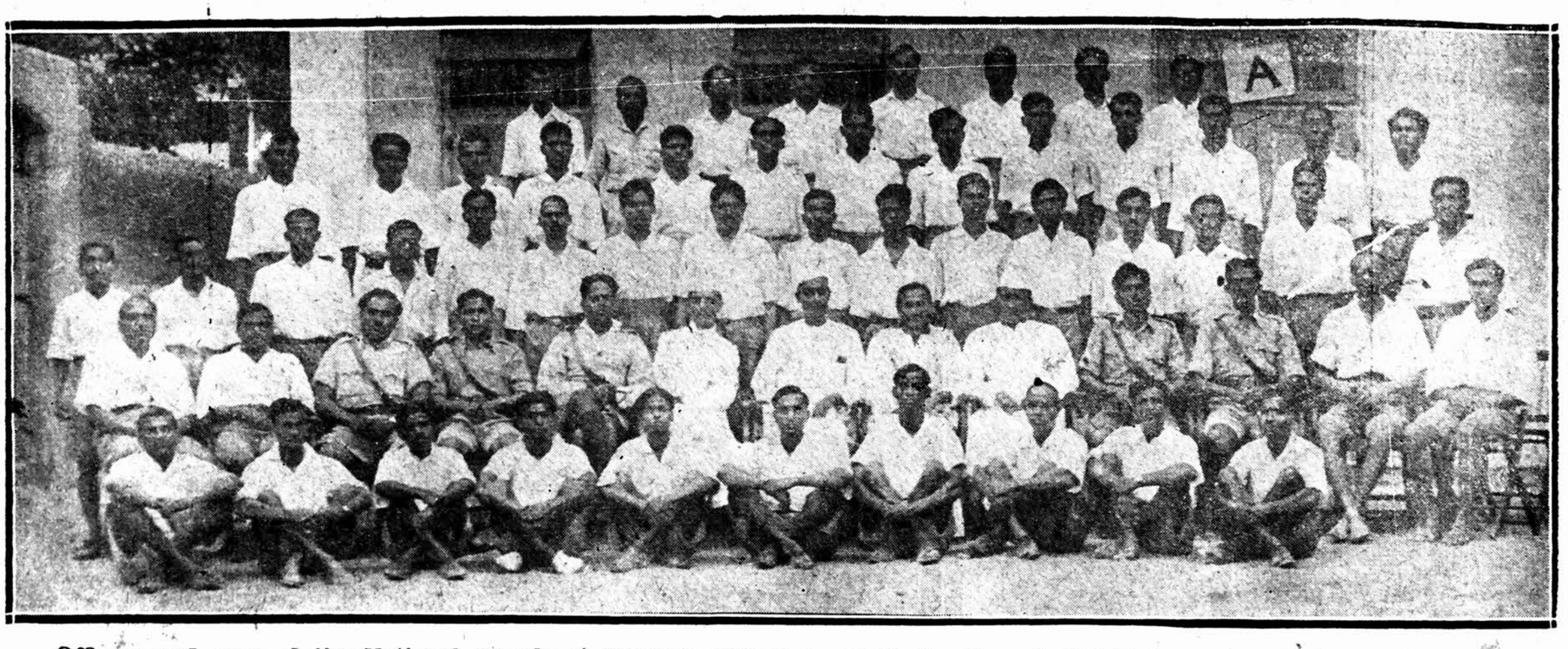
H. H. Sir Krishnarajendra Wodiyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore, who celebrated his 52nd Birthday on 12th instant. (N. N.)



This beautiful howl, named the Thunderbird Bowl from its design, is a gift to His Majesty King George from the people of British Columbia. It is made from the design of a legendary Red Indian figure. The bird rests on two solid silver whales, and is made of gold and silver. The donors filled the bowl with gold nuggets to be donated to the King's cancer fund.



Sir Francis Younghusband, famed English explorer, has just published a work entitled "Modern Mystics" in which he gives an account of a number of individuals who have experienced super-normal religious ecstacy



Officers and men of the National Guards of Bombay, with Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay and President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, seated in their midst. Babu Rajendra Prasad performed the inaugural ceremony of the Guards on 2nd inst. in Bombay.

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on 21 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

FIRST TEST MATCH SURPRISE

England Make Good Start

But Quick Dismissals Soon Follow

Home Team Knocks Up 384 For Seven

WYATT MAKES 149 AND LEYLAND 69

LONDON, June 15.

In the First Test Match, England had made 384 for the loss of seven wickets at the close of day's play.

Teams:—

ENGLAND:
WYATT
ROBINS
MITCHELL INNES,
SUTCLIFFE
HAMMOND
AMES
NICHOLS,
LEYLAND
VERITY
BOWES
IDDON

SOUTH AFRICA:
WADE
CAMERON
CRISP
LANGTON
MITCHELL
NOURSE
ROWAN
SIEDLE
TOMLINSON
VILJOEN
VINCENT

The omission of Bell, their most successful bowler, is surprising.

The weather was fine after overnight rain, and the attendance numbered 2,000 when the first Test match of the present series between England and South Africa commenced at Nottingham to-day. The wicket was firm, and is likely to be fast.

Crisp and Langton were in charge of the South African attack, the former sending down fast deliveries, while Langton bowled slow ones. Sutcliffe hit Langton beautifully to the square-boundary. Wyatt, before scoring, was missed by Tomlinson in the gully of Crisp.

Sutcliffe hit a sixer from a no-ball, off Crisp, and sent Langton towards the leg-boundary. Wyatt, however, was unimpressive and survived a confident l.b.w. appeal, when he had made two. The first change was rung, when Vincent, the slow left-hander, relieved Crisp at 34. Sutcliffe sent the ball to the off-boundary by a half-volley from Langton and sent up 50 when the innings had last 40 minutes. Vincent then morally bowled Wyatt. The score board at this stage showed 68 for no loss in 68 minutes. Sutcliffe being not out 34, and Wyatt not out 30.

The pitch unassisted the bowlers. Tomlinson and Crisp were given spells of bowling, but they made no impression on the batsmen. Sutcliffe sent up the first century, when the innings had been in progress for 95 minutes by despatching Langton to long-leg for three. In the same over, Wyatt with a drive towards the on boundary reached his individual 50. Sutcliffe following suit immediately afterwards.

Then Sutcliffe played forward to a fast ball from Langton, and was given out l.b.w. under the old rule.

The partnership lasted 117 minutes. Sutcliffe made no mistake, his chief hits being one sixer and five fours.

HAMMOND'S CONFIDENT GAME

The attendance increased to 9,000 after lunch. A full toss from Crisp struck Hammond in the ribs, almost knocking him out. Hammond was his usual confident self, playing in elegant style in legging. Cover-drivering he called out Wyatt for a sharp single. He might have been run-out if Siedle's return from square-leg was straight. Wyatt late-cutting Langton for a single, signalled 150 in 155 minutes, the average being a run a minute; when Hammond misjudged the pace of a pitch and was out l.b.w. to Vincent (170-2-28).

Mitchell-Innes swept the ball to the boundary, then was leg before wicket to Mitchell (179-3-5).

Leyland joined Wyatt, who had 76 to his credit and broke the duck with a single, the score being 180|3.

QUICK DISMISSALS AFTER GOOD START

England paid the penalty for using the pads. All leg-decisions were under the old rule. The fielding of visitors was magnificent.

In view of the quick dismissals, Wyatt remained quarter of an hour at 76 but Leyland played freely, his cuts and drives flashing straight to the boundary.

Two hundred were hoisted in 250 minutes.

Wyatt, with a late-cut towards

(Continued on page 42)

SAVED FROM WATERY GRAVE

Four Persons Rescued From Drowning By Two Men

DRAGGED CAPSIZED BOAT TO SHORE

FARIDPUR, June 14.

How timely help by two gentlemen at the risk of their lives saved four persons from watery gave was narrated by Babu Prankrishna Sen Gupta, teacher, Patgram School, Dacca.

At about 2-30 p.m. on June 9, when Prankrishna Babu, with his newly-wedded wife and two other gentlemen, was coming to Faridpur in a boat, after getting down from the down Chittagong Mail steamer at Tepakhola steamer station, they were suddenly caught by storm and rains.

In spite of the best endeavour of the boatmen to save the boat it capsized and began to sink down when the inmates raised a cry which attracted the attention of Babu Narendra Nath Samaddar Choudhury, an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police and Babu Prafulla Kumar Chowdhury, an Agent of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Company, who were coming by another boat.

Narendra Babu and Prafulla Babu instantly jumped into the river which was full of strong current, swam to the capsized boat, and struggling hard, dragged it to the score, and thus saved the lives of four persons. The boatmen who were bewildered also helped them in the struggle.—United Press.

STOP PRESS
(See Page 7)

PEOPLES' FAITH IN CONGRESS

As Steadfast As Ever, Says Rajen Babu

Nagpur, June 15.

Addressing a public meeting at the Town Hall before his departure for Karachi via Bombay Babu Rajendra Prasad gave his impressions of his tour of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Berar. He said he found the peoples' faith in the Congress was as steadfast as ever. He warned people against those who said that the Congress had changed its ideal and emphatically reiterated that the Congress ideal had not changed.

Referring to the reforms Babu Rajendra Prasad said there were elements in them capable of creating discord and added that the reforms were in some respects definitely retrograde.—A.P.

ANDREWS OPENS NEW BIHAR VILLAGE

Appeals For Building Funds And Says, Contributions Are Prayers In Action

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, June 15.

Mr. C. F. Andrews performed this evening the opening ceremony of the remarkable reconstruction work at New Arwal which is a new village built in the place of old Arwal which was exposed to floods every year and which was practically washed away last year.

The scheme was conceived by Shah Mohammad Umair who contributed land and materials worth about Rs. 10,000 and extorted admiration from Fr. Piere Ceresole and Joe Wilkinson of international voluntary service of peace who have been engaged in a similar undertaking in the earthquake, affected area of Mozaffarpur in North Bihar.

HIS GREATEST DELIGHT.

In the course of his speech Mr. Andrews said, it had always been one of the greatest delights to come to Bihar because he found there Hindu and Muslim friends who were absolutely united in the one great cause of National India. Ali Imam and Hassan Imam had gone but, said Mr. Andrews there were others who still kept up their great tradition.

Proceeding Mr. Andrews said: "The reconstruction work which you have asked me to open to-day also carries on in its own way this tradition of Hindu-Muslim unity on which alone the Indian nation can be built for, Moulvi Shah Mohammad Umair Saheb has been, as you rightly say, one who has conceived the scheme of reconstruction and also helped to see it through by his generous contributions of land and building materials values at about Rs. 50,000."

BIHAR'S ONLY NEED.

Mr. Andrews further said: "I have learnt to know the sufferings of Bihar province both in the North and South. One of the greatest impressions that has been left on my mind is the need of engineering in this province of the most careful and accurate kind. Magnificent work been done, but very great deal remains to be done in future and I would impress upon any young Biharee student with a scientific mind to consider whether he might not best devote himself to the service of his country by taking the highest engineering course possible and studying specially, questions of irrigation and engineering and training of the flow of rivers. The whole problem of Orissa and a great part of the problem of North Bihar depend on these factors."

PRAYER IN ACTION.

Mr. Andrews referred to the work done in Bihar by Prof. Pierre Ceresole and other members of the International Voluntary Service and also to the contributions made by the Africans and Europeans in Africa towards Earthquake Relief in Bihar and concluded "I love to think that in

(Continued On Page 42)

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 15

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 June
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 July-Oct
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 1/2
Banks selling T T 269 1/2
Banks buying T T 266 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 562
Banks buying D D 575
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 159
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 112
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.94 1/4 14th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 7/8 15th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 15th instant
Java/London 7.27 15th instant
London/Paris 74.96 14th instant
London/Belgium 29.21 14th instant
London/Switzerland 15.16 14th instant
London/Italy 59.93 14th instant
London/Berlin 12.28 14th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 14th instant
London/New York 4.94 5/16 14th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.30 1/4 14th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £7-0-8 14th instant
Silver London Ready 32 13/16 14th instant
Silver London Forward 33 1/16 14th instant
Silver New York Ready 73 1/8 14th instant
London discounts 3 mos 3/4 per cent 14th instant
London discounts 6 mos 13/16 per cent
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 15

The local silver market opened steady but later on ruled quiet on scattered liquidation. In the absence of any fresh development in America, there is less desire to opearate in the market and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. The gold market was also quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day at 1-7 7/8.

	Rs.	a.	p
Ready silver	78	7	0
Jeth delivery	78	9	0
Ashad delivery	79	1	0
Ready gold	34	14	6
Jeth delivery	34	15	0
Ashad delivery	35	1	0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 14

Market closed quietly steady.
Spot 32 13/16
Forward 33 1/16

GOLD MARKET

London, June 14

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-0-8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 13

Broach J/A opening 228 1/2; highest 229 1/4, lowest 227 3/4; closing 228 3/4
Broach A/M opening 213; highest 213; lowest 212 1/4; closing 212 1/2
Oomra July opening 207; highest 207; lowest 206 1/2; closing 207
Oomra D/J opening 190; highest 190; lowest 189 1/2; closing 189 3/4
Bengal July opening 144; highest 144; lowest 143 1/2; closing 143 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 138 1/2; highest 138 3/4; lowest 138 1/4; closing 138 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 30-6-35) Rs. 6
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 31 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-35) Rs. 4 3/4

SHE RULED WITH A WIT OF A WOMAN!!

RUNNING THIS WEEK

Magnificent Romance of a woman of affairs

Shree Mahalaxmi Cinetone's Brilliant Talkie.

BIRBAL-KI-BETI

Directed by:—
Sjt. NANUBHAI VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

Beautiful Dances and Lilting Music.

Starring:—
ZUBEIDA BANOO
WITH
Famous Comedian—
MOHAMAD HADI
Bhai DESA, AMRITSARI, S. GULAB, etc.

at
MINERVA
TALKIES
Lamington Road.

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-30.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays: At 2-45.

Glory OF Islam! ..... if you want to have an idea about the struggle for freedom

Running this Week

COME AND SEE
SAGAR MOVIETONE'S
Judgment of Allah
Alias AL-HILAL

Director—Mr. Mehboob. Photography Mr, F. Irani.
Sound:—Mr. Dharamsey
Starring
Kumar, Indira, Yakoob, Sitara, Pandey, Asuji.
TIME—5-15, 8 & 10-45, Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 2-45
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD

The LOVE AFFAIRS OF THE
DICTATOR
The Spectacular, Beautiful Intensely Moving British Screen achievement with
Clive Brook & Madeleine Carroll

and a
CAST OF THOUSANDS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
There is no Free List.

Glorious 2nd Week
You will remember
EDDIE POLO
When you see
Jawahir's Garcher Production.
"BLACK RIDER"
Starring
Taradevi, Yeshwant Dave, Ermeline, S. Nazir.
at
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road
Time: 5-15; 8; 10-45.
Fri., Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2-45

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, June 15

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 116/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 116/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 101/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/7
4 per cent 1943 107
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
5 per cent 1935 100/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/4
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Notes opened at Rs. 94/7 touched Rs. 94/8 to close as above.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 12th June 5,560 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,267,011 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,115,316 bales
Increase 151,695 bales

Laughter Is the Gift of the Gods to Man—make the Week-End Bright for the whole family by going to see Premier Films'

"GHAR-JAMAI"

The roaring Gujerati farce with the irimitable ALIMIYA and the sprightly Miss HEERA

at
ROXY

a son-in-law on probation—the very idea!

Saturday, Sunday, Holidays
Extra Show at 2-30 p. m.
Also 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

(Produced by Premier Films through Imperial Film Co.)

IMPERIAL FILM Co.
Kennedy Bridge Bombay 7

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Lady Superintendent for a girls' hostel attached to a large co-educational Institution in Bengal. Must be a graduate. A strong disciplinarian. Salary upto 100|- a month with free quarters. Will have to join on the 7th July next. Apply immediately with full particulars as to age, qualification, experience, etc., to Box 1219, "Bombay Chronicle." The last date for receiving applications is 20th June, 1935.

Wanted responsible man to be in charge of Cash and Stocks of a running business in Bombay. Salary Rs. 60-2-250. Six months' notice on either side. Cash investment deposit returnable on termination of services Rs. 2,500 required. A great opportunity for an honest and ambitious worker to get into settled employment for life holding brilliant future prospects. Apply Box No. 4342, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Chief Agent for the City and Presidency of Bombay and Division Organisers on pay and|or Commission for a progressive life office with very liberal and attractive terms to Agents and Policy-holders. Apply stating past experience, etc. to the Managing Agents, Swadeshi Bima Co., Ltd., Agra. (4272).

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

56. EDUCATIONAL

S. T. C. Classes—Best Training. Theory and practice of Teaching. Facility afforded to teachers. Dalton Training Institute, Bombay Education League's School, Thakurdwar. (4376).

VISVA-BHARATI
Rabindranath Tagore's Educational Institutions at Santiniketan for boys and girls.
Students prepared for Matriculation, I.Sc., I.A., B.A. (Pass and Hons.) of the Calcutta University, and for Visva-Bharati Diploma. Self-contained residential institution, in an open healthy atmosphere, with unique library, hospital, resident physician, electric light, waterworks, spacious playgrounds and other educational facilities. Rare opportunity for learning Music—Bengali and classical, Fine Arts, Sloyd System of Manual Training, modern European literature and languages along with usual University courses. Inclusive monthly fee Rs. 25 for boys and Rs. 23 for girls Admission upto 25th July, 1935. Government Scholarships tenable. For detailed prospectus apply with 2-1|2 anna stamp to—The Secretary, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan. Bengal.
1018.

Learn:—Electrical and Radio Engineering City and Guilds London Diplomas. Low charges, Recognised instructions. Prospectus on three annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (4318).

Calcutta College of Insurance— Wanted students for studying Insurance and Banking. Diplomas and facilities for Foreign qualifications given. Apply with 2 as. stamp for Prospectus. Special facilities for women students. Apply: H. K. Sarkar, M.A. (Secretary, Calcutta College of Insurance), 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
(1169).

Desai's Coaching Classes for University Examinations. First Year results 80 per cent. Intermediate 50 per cent. Principal S. P. Desai, M.Sc., (London), Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (4360).

Too Many Professors In University Cabinet

S. G. Warty Expects That Every Graduate Will Do His Duty At Coming Election

"I expect every graduate to do his duty", said Mr S G Warty M.A., at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj at Girgaum. Ahe subject of his address was "The University and the Public" and Mr. S. P. Varde, B.A., LL.B., presided.

After tracing the history of the University system in India, Mr. Warty pointer out that the University was meant to play an important part in the national life of the country. The relations between the University and the public must therefore be very close and must lead to mutual good.

Applying his tests to the present state of affairs in the University of Bombay, Mr. Warty was sorry to find that the University neither reflected the will of the people nor did it give a clear and wise lead to them.

The people were spending enormously on the higher education of their sons and daughters at great sacrifices, but the return they got therefrom was very meagre. The University's first business was to impart sound education to its students and to fit them for the affairs of life.

Great Waste Of Money

While college fees and examination fees had doubled, the quality of education has deteriorated and the scope for employment was practically nil, and thus there was a great waste of money, time and energy.

It was a great fallacy that by increasing the cost of higher education, it was possible to restrict the number of students attending the colleges. Students should be diverted from the colleges by providing vocational courses and by other means, but until this was done.

Mr. Warty advanced as a tentative proposal for experiment that for some years no student getting marks below a certain percentage should be admitted.

The old privilege of getting papers of plucked candidates re-examined at a certain cost should be restored. These appeared to be small things, but they were greatly valued. The Senate must give great heed to the progressive requirements of the people and must organise university extension lectures also, which was a very important function of Western universities.

Academicians all over the world were extremely conservative. Conservatism had its value but there was great danger of its developing into stagnation. The real object therefore of having a Graduates' Constituency, was that through it, the public will and the general good sense of the community at large should be reflected in the Senate.

Professors had special constituencies of their own through which they were returned to the Senate. It did not look proper therefore that Professors should compete for the Graduates' constituency and the voters therefore must see to it that they voted solidly for candidates who have otherwise no special constituencies of their own.

In concluding his address, Mr. Warty pointed out how voters were being misled by the importunities of many candidates to regard the vote as a matter of personal favour to be obtained by private canvassing alone, and the real idea behind the vote that it was a public trust and duty to be exercised solely in the interest of the candidate who would best serve university interests, was disappearing.

"Every first vote cast against a reformer candidate", said Mr. Warty, "was a vote against the true interest of the University. It would perpetuate and worsen the present state of things. A great responsibility lay on every voter, and I expect every graduate to do his duty".

EYE TROUBLES?
Try "EYEVANOE"—the best medication of the day acknowledged by the public and profession. Efficacy is its special merit. Literature and sample free. Research Chemical Works, Post Box No. 12215, Calcutta (B.C.).

Apply early. Admission closes soon, prominent staff. Special evening classes. City Homoeopathic Medical College (Regd.), Kesharbag, Vincent Road, Dadar. (4343).

Wanted matric and other students, desirous of learning wireless. Good prospects. Fresh Batch opening shortly. Apply with anna stamp. Radio Electric Post Box No. 3587, Bombay. (4551).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Egyptian Jam made from ripe Popaiyas most beneficial to health can be had from Perry & Co., Grant Road, J. B. Irani, Crawford Market and Manu Stores, Gunbow Street, Fort. (1178).

ARRESTED AFTER SIX YEARS

C. I. D. Find Youth Who Escaped From Clutches Of Bailiff In Milkshop

Six years after he escaped from the clutches of a Bailiff at Surat, Lalji Gokul, who was earning his livilihood in the city of Bombay was detected by the Bombay C.I.D. as the man, who escaped from custody, and was arrested, while sitting in his master's milkshop at Bhora Bazar, a few days ago.

It appears that Lalji Gokul, had borrowed Rs 300 from some money-lenders in Surat (his native place) when he was barely 18 years old. Since he did not pay the amount a distress warrant was obtained sometime in 1928, and Lalji was arrested by a Bailiff. The young man managed to escape and came to Bombay and had since then been serving to earn his livlihood.

Recently the Surat Police communicated with the Bombay C.I.D that Lalji had been missing and was suspected to be in Bombay. He was traced to a milkshop at Bhora Bazar by Sub-Inspector Kogje and arrested. He was sent to Surat to stand his trial

Lady Stephenson, the wife of the Governor of Burma performed the naming ceremony at the launching at Govan of the 13,000 ton Bibby liner "Derbyshire."

DEPORTEE'S RETURN TO CITY

V. M. Dalal Alleges He Was "Virtually Dragged Out Of Train"

One V.M. Dalal, who had been deported to Surat was arrested on Thursday for returning to the City.

It appears that Mr. Dalal had made several unsuccessful appeals to the Commissioner of Police to be allowed to return to the City. Recently although permission was not granted to him he was seen at Borivili and an anonymous letter was sent to the Commissioner of Police.

A watch was kept by the police at Elphinstone Road Railway station as it had been hinted that Mr. Dalal was seen at this station alighting from the local suburban train.

On Thursday the vigilance of the police was rewarded when Dalal is alleged to have walked into the arms of C.I.D. plain clothsman and on the look out for him.

Accused pleaded not guilty to the charge at the Esplanade Court, to-day and made a statement that he was virtually dragged out of the train. He also proposed to call several witnesses.

The Magistrate granted an application for an adjournment and passed orders releasing him on substantial bail, pending the hearing of the case.

LURE OF CITY LIFE

Returned Externees Return To Be Sentenced To One Year's R. I.

The first case of these was of a mendicant who had fourteen previous convictions for begging in the city. He was found to be a veritable nuisance and by an order of the Commissioner of Police was externed in June 1934. He, however, returned to the City soon after and was picked up while begging and sentenced for disobeying the order of the Commissioner of Police. He was again served with another order and externed at the end of his term of imprisonment.

On Thursday a police constable saw the accused begging in the streets of Bombay once again. He was hauled up and charged with having returned to the City without the permission of the Commissioner. He pleaded guilty to the charge but stated that he was a "Bombay Man" and had no other place to go to. The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

In the case of the second man who also had a number of previous convictions, the Railway police put him up on a charge of returning to the City without the permission of the Commissioner of Police. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE ADMONISHED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A mill worker, who made a vain attempt to commit suicide figured as accused before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday.

The mill worker admitted having jumped into the sea at Apollo Bunder. He pleaded that he was being harassed by his creditors to whom he owed Rs. 150. The Magistrate gave the accused a stern admonition and observed that he should not be a fool. If he could not pay his debts, there was the Insolvency Court to which he could apply and all his troubles would be over.

On his own plea of guilty to a charge of attempting to commit suicide, the Magistrate sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment.

More Lives Could Have Been Saved

We publish below an article written by Diwan Bahadur Murlidhar J. Punjabi, Advocate and ex-President of Shikarpur Municipality who returned from Quetta after interviewing the A.G.G. He says that the military authorities in Quetta were unable to cope with the heavy task imposed upon them by the Quetta earthquake; that they committed an error of judgment in refusing non-official aid; that they had fought shy of the Congress; that more lives would have been saved; and that the condition of survivors is desperate unless salvage operations are immediately undertaken and their property restored to them.

Military Authorities Were Mistaken In Refusing Non-Official Aid

As soon as we received the wire from the Hon'ble the A.G.G. that he would receive a deputation of three citizens of Shikarpur, we were inundated with requests from people that their relatives had not yet been dug out and that they may still be alive declares D. B. Murlidhar J. Punjabi in "The Sind Observer." Some were very positive about this and we were asked to get these dug out. We entered all these names in a list. At Jacobabad station, too, there was a rush of people with the same requests and we jotted down names during the short time the train stopped there. On arrival at Quetta, after we returned to the Camp after visiting the Indian Military Hospital, there was a great rush of people of several communities with exactly the same complaint that they were not allowed to dig out their relations and that they believed several of them to be still alive. There was consensus of opinion that the time allotted for digging out was inadequate and the labour employed was insufficient. The refusal by the authorities of all offers of volunteers and workers to help in this work had naturally created great disappointment amounting to resentment.

WRONG TO REFUSE PRIVATE LABOUR.

Now the facts are that the disaster took place at 3 a.m. on the 31st of May and we take it that the rescue work was started immediately by the Military. Considering that 30,000 to 40,000 persons got buried under the debris, the task of digging out these persons was a stupendous one, and, as it had to be done as quickly as possible, any amount of labour was needed. With all their best efforts and best intentions, the Military could not cope with it adequately. This is also clear from the fact that so many thousands still lie buried under the debris and could not be extricated by the Military in the allotted time. Had the Military been supplemented by private labour, they should have certainly been able to take out more bodies and several of them may have been found still living. The refugees aid that the Military were refusing to dig out anywhere unless some cry was heard or some indication of life was seen from under the debris.

The refugees themselves had no tools with which to help in the digging and they could not engage private labour for the purpose; and relations and volunteers, for whom it would have been a labour of love, were all kept out.

MORE LIVES WOULD HAVE BEEN SAVED

On the 2nd of June at about 11-15 a.m. when I and others were waiting upon the Commissoner-in-Sind in this connection, we were shown a wire just then received from the A.G.G. Quetta in which it was stated that, from that day, the town was going to be sealed and placed under military guard and that there was no more hope of rescuing any more people. We at once complained that the time allowed for rescuing from under the debris was too short as experience of Bihar had shown that live bodies had been dug out even after 5-6-7 days. This telegram was also commented upon at the public meeting held in Karachi at the Khalikdina Hall the same evening. When I discussed this point with the Hon'ble the A.G.G. we were told that the rescue work was continued even after the 2nd.

All evidence leads to the conclusion that no general rescue operations seem to have been undertaken but the Military have "bonafide" dug up only those places, where they found some evidence of life, at the moment when they passed a particular spot. That would mean that if a person lying under the debris failed to attract the Military by shouting or crying at the moment they passed, he had no chance. All non-official opinion is quite unanimous that outside labour, professional as well as volunteer, should have been allowed to come to help in the rescue work and that many more lives would thereby have been saved.

ONLY AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT

When one begins to consider, at the same time, that a generous and God-fearing man like Sir Norman Cater was at the helm of affairs, who would not hesitate to risk his own life a dozen times in order to save that of another human being, one is driven to the conclusion that there has been an error of judgment only. At the outset the magnitude of the task does not seem to have been fully realised; and it was thought that the Military would be able to deal with the situation. Hence outside offers were rejected as unnecessary as well as undesirable. The general impression is that the Government fought shy of Congressmen who played an important part in these philanthropic offers. This is my own reading of the situation.

I believe that if the Hon'ble Sir Norman Cater had a free hand and had not been handicapped by the Military, he would have allowed volunteers from all parts to help and co-operate with him in this stupendous task. The batch of Multan volunteers led by Messrs. Shamlal, Advocate, and Mulchand and Parmanand, who arrived soon after, have done excellent work during their stay. They worked in serving and cheering the injured in the hospitals and also helped the refugees in the camp. They have been running a small dispensary in the camp and distributed food and clothing, etc. Several officers whom I met spoke appreciatively of their work. They are about 70 in all and these 70 men would have worked day and night in clearing the debris to save lives. Numerous bands of such volunteers would have come to do rescue and salvage work entirely at their own cost. I myself sent such an offer by wire.

Barring a few exceptions, the men of the military have done good work according to their strength and time, and for that they deserve thanks of the people.

IMMEDIATE SALVAGE ESSENTIAL

The second question which has now been agitating the minds of the survivors and others is that of salvage. It is undisputed that hundis, accounts, documents jewellery, cash and other valuables, besides goods of all description, are now lying buried under the debris. Those who have escaped or have been extricated from the debris and the children of those who have succumbed are now lying penniless either in the hospitals or camps in Quetta, or have been sent away. These are all respectable persons accustomed to do business and live a particular mode of life. Unless they are allowed to salvage their properties and to take immediate possession of their documents and valuables, what are they going to do elsewhere? They had built houses in Quetta and made their homes there. They can do no business elsewhere without some capital. They haven't a cloth upon their person. They have not even shoes on their feet. They cannot be expected to go and beg or to work as coolies, for many of them are crippled or disabled.

Then again the summer rains, the winter rains, and snow are sure to damage the documents. There will always be constant risk of loss by theft however much Government may take precautionary measures.

Had outside labour and volunteers been permitted at the outset, much of the salvage work would have been done simultaneously with the taking out of bodies. Many of the merchants who met us told us that they can salvage their cash and valuables and documents even if they were allowed only 3 days' time and I quite believed that they were serious.

Bruce Road is the most important road on which were palatial buildings and important shops. To the west of Bruce Road, after a few houses, come Gobvernment offices and bungalows of Government and of railway servants and others. I saw some salvage work going on here and I was told that this was so because there were no dead bodies in the debris there.

This Bruce Road is about 150 feet wide and I consider that on both sides of this road, salvage work can be begun immediately with proper precautions. Similarly on both sides of the Kandhari bazar and Shikarpur bazar. To the north-east of Bruce Road are also shops and cinema and some residential houses. This quarter can also be easily salvaged. Difficulty will arise only in regard to the salvage of Babu Mohalla and Suraj Gunj quarter. But many labourers can be engaged to undertake this work on contract system and the charge should be made on the Relief Fund or on the owners.

Removal of debris on lorries can be accomplished by adopting the necessary precautions against contamination. Are not dead bodies exhumed after months?

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEES—AN ALL-INDIA QUESTION

I should suggest, as I did to the Hon'ble the A.G.G. that a strong representative committee be appointed consisting of Civil and Milltary officers, a few Sindhis and a few Punjabis with power to co-opt from the community whose quarter is being taken up for salvage work. They should have power to raise funds, employ labour and pay the necessary bills and to adjudicate all claims to any property salvaged or about to be salvaged.

Unless something is immediately done in this direction the suffering of the refugees will be terrible.

On the top of all this, the issue of the order that the town will remain sealed up for 12 months and the further removal of refugees from Quetta have created a great disappointment and dismay among the refugees. Several of them, respectable men told us with tears in their eyes that it were better if they had died and that they did not know where to go or what to do. Somehow a deep impression has been created in their mind that they were to say good-bye to all their belongings. These are certanly most objectionable orders. If immediate salvage is not permitted, let Government make advances without interest to all these traders and shopkeepers on a liberal scale so that they can start business elsewhere. The ordinary law of Limitation should also be suspended for an year. I think this question should be taken up by the whole of India.

Eastern Command G. O. C. To Be Col. Of 1st Kumaon Rifles

SIMLA, June 14.

A communique states that having regard to the fact that the term of the office of the Council of State will expire on 10th February 1936 on which date it is expected the Legislative Assembly will be in session, the Governor-General has decided to give an extension to the Council to enable it to remain in being until the end of the budget session of 1936. The notification for holding elections will be issued as soon as it may be convenient after conclusion of that session.

His Majesty has approved of the appointment of General Sir C. Norman, MacMullen, G. O C.-in-C. Eastern Command, as Colonel of the 1st Kumaon Rifles.—A. P.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 15, 1991.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-avval 14, 1354
Parsi: Deh 13, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
High Tide: 11-57; 23-30
Low Tide: 4-56; 17-55

Harwood League (Second Division): B. E. S. T. Co. vs. Barras, Naigaum; D. L. I. vs. Customs, Cooperage, 4-15 p.m.; Staff and Departmental vs. Texaco, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 17

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, by-election to Legislative Council, nomination day.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 18

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, by-election to Legislative Council, scrutiny of nomination papers.

Results of Second LL.B. and M. A. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Genoa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 14th instant, and is due to arrive here on Tuesday morning the 18th June at 11-0 a m.

Steamer Clan Skene left the Suez on the morning of Thursday June 13.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of St. Antony will be celebrated at Holy name church, Wodehouse Road to-day (Sunday) at 9-0 a.m. by the members of St. Antony's Union Club.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union a public meeting of the Mill workers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Delisle Road Parel.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION BOMBAY.

The Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Association premises.

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS

The Catholic Staff of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., will offer their 15th. Annual Thankgiving High Mass to the Sacred Heart of Jesus at the Rosary Church, Mazagaon at 7 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

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THE BEST PICTURE IN TOWN!

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
51, ESPLANADE ROAD
Free Public Lecture
"THE LAW OF INTERDEPENDENCE"
Sunday, 16th June, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Dictator" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Vanessa" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Ghar Jamai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SWASTIK— "Kamroodesh-ki-Kamini" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Scarlet Pimpernel" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Imitation of Life" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorcee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Black Rider" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Birbal-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Selima" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Judgment of Allah." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day Morning at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Burn 'em up Barnes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day Morning at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daksha-Yagna" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-at 3 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Law of Interdependence" will be the subject of a public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

S. I. C. CONSUMERS' SOCIETY.

The twentyfirst and twentysecond half-yearly general body meetings of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers Society Ltd. will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) and 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) respectively at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.)

3 ARTS 'AT HOME'.

3 Arts Circle Musical 'At Home' will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Aiwane Rif'at, when Porf. Bare' Agha of the All-India Marris College of Indian Music, Lucknow, will speak on "How to Understand and Appreciate Indian Music." and will demonstrate his talk with songs.

KAMGAR KOLHATKAR UTSAO MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal the 4th anniversary of the late Atchutrao Kolhatkar will take place to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at Byculla Sawtamali Bhuwan, Meher Hall when Mr. P. R. Lele will preside.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" under the auspices of the Parsi Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association began at the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao, on Sunday (9th inst.)

The course consists of about 16 lectures, once a week every Sunday from 2-30 p.m to 3-30 p.m. No fees are charged for this instuction. The class is open to all.

Lectures on "Home Hygiene" are conducted at the same place and time

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered, by Mr. M. Venkatrao, President of the Buddha Society, in the Anand Vihar, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m (S.T.) on 'Buddhism And Its Influence On The Life And Spirit Of Japan'.

THE SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

Under the auspices of the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank, Ltd., the anniversary of the late Mr. Shamrao Vithal will be celebrated in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Mr. N. S. Kowshik, Chairman of the Bank, will preside.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

Muslim Ladies' Public Meeting To-day

A meeting of Muslim Ladies to commemorate the anniversary of the Holy Prophet's Birthday will be held to-day (Sunday), at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mrs. Kasamali Jerajbhai will preside. The opening ceremony will be performed by Begum Mirza Humayun Sahiba of Hyderabad (Deccan).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. Morning Service relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba 10-30 a.m. Indian programme. Light Classical Music. 12 noon. European programme. The V U B Ensemble. 1-0 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. European programme. A Handel Programme. 6-45 p.m. Records. 7-0 p.m. The B B C Military Band. 8-0 p.m. Empire relay. 8-30 p.m. Weather and other news. 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi. 9 p.m. Light music. Bai Tarabai of Gadag accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi. 10 p.m. Close down

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. An Organ Recital by Arnold Goldsbrough, from the Concert Hall Broadcasting House. 8 p.m. The J H Squire Celeste Octet. Constance Willis (Contralto). 9 p.m. A Religious Service,* relayed from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. Address by the Rev Pat McCormick, S.O. 9-45 p.m. Sydney Baynes and his Band. 10 p.m. Weekly News Letters and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. A recital of songs by Richard Hageman. Eleanor Rogers (Soprano) and Harold Williams (Australian Baritone), accompanied by the composer. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.
!Gramophone records.

Ramayanam Series At Matunga

The Ramayana Harikatha series conducted by Sriman S. Vadiraja Bhagavathar of Kumbakonam under the auspices of the South Indian Bhajana Samaj, Matunga, in their newly constructed premises will conclude to-day (Sunday) with the final Harikatha on 'Sri Rama Pattabhishekam'.

This is the second Ramayanam series which the Bhagavathar has conducted during his visit to Bombay. The first series at Parel ended on Sri Ramanavami day in April last.

KAMBLI'S TOUR PROGRAMME

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education will leave Poona on June 18 on a tour to Hubli, Kumpta, Honawar and Dharwar returning to Poona on June 26.

At Dharwar the Minister will attend the opening of the 2nd and 3rd classes of the Kannada Training College.

Gujarat Congress Socialist Party

The Secretary, Gujerat Congress Socialist Party, Ahmedabad writes:

"The Executive Committee of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party will be held on 20th. June at the Party Office. All members are requested to be present at the office at 2 p.m. Local committees of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party must finish their elections of delegates by 18th. June and send their names to the secretary, Gujerat Congress Socialist Party Valanda Haveli, Richey Road, Ahmedabad."

SCARLET PIMPERNEL AT CAPITOL

There is only one word that sums up Leslie Howard's performance as the "Scarlet Pimpernal"—magnificent. As Lord Blackney utter fop and dictator of the royal wardrobes he gives delightful performance. He puts ever the role with delightful ease.

Merle Oberon as Lady Blakney is her subtle, intriguing self—to think that India should have harboured so exotic a creature for so long is more than amazing. But then they say the prophet is never recognised in his own country.

Miss this picture and you are missing the finest piece of entertainment the year has yet provided

NEW PHASE IN 'ENTICEMENT CASE'

Prosecution Witness Turns Hostile, Says Counsel

Holiday crowd stormed the Mazagoan Court yard on Saturday evening to witness the hearing of the "Madrasi Girl Enticement Case" before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court.

The crowd was so fast and overflowing that it entailed the detailing of special police force to make the necessary arrangements. The venue of the hearing of the case was also shifted to the Sixth Court.

Queues and queues of people had to stand outside on the verandah and those who crowded into the court seems so turbulent at times that Magistrate had to call them to order.

In the course of the re-examination of Mrs. Ranganayaki, witness for the prosecution. Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, counsel for the complainant, declared the witness hostile and the Court uphold the declaration.

Mr. Acharya appeared for the complainant, while Mr. A. R. Gadkari assisted by Mr. Vyavaharkar defended the accused.

HAWKER'S UNION.

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Hawkers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. in the Union Office.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE.

The Jewish Liturgy Study class will meet in the Sir Elly Kadoorie School to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

PATHE
To-day 10 a.m.,
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HER PEN HAS DIPPED DEEPER THAN EVER INTO THE TEARS AND LAUGHTER OF LIFE!
To inscribe a powerful story upon the heart of every human being!

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DERBY 1935
SEE H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S BEHRAM WIN THE GREAT RACE.

BUMPER MONSOON EXPECTED

Heavy Rain Over Kanara Indicates Early Heavy Rain In Bombay

The Monsoon has set in Bombay rather shyly and the heat is still oppressive, while some people are still troubled by the prickly heat which has been common in the city for the past two months.

On Friday morning the monsoon burst with thunder and lightning as if assuring as that the atmosphere would be cooled down in a few hours. The thunder exceeded the highest expectations and put a lot of people in a panic but as far as rain itself is concerned, the city is still waiting for a real monsoon downpour. z

Last night there was again some thunder and a heavy shower but not enough to cool the atmosphere.

There is a hope, however, that Bombay may get some torrential showers soon in view of the fact that there is heavy rain in Kanara whiczh is not so far off.

It is usual in Bombay to get sultry weather soon after the first rain but the people are so tired of the abnormal heat that they are anxiously waiting for heavy rain as statistics go, however, Bombay has had its normal rainfall according to the rain gauge.

The Fort area has recorded 6.50 inches of rain which with 85 cents fell this morning makes the total 7.35. In the meantime, umbrellas and rain coat merchants are reaping a good harvest, since there is sujcient justification for the belief that we are in for a bumper monsoon.

MONSOON ACTIVE ON WEST COAST

Heavy Rain Expected In Konkan During Next 36 Hours

POONA, June 15

Heavy Rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will occur in Konkan and Malabar and along the Burma coast during the next 36 hours.

The monsoon has been strong in Burma and active along the west coast of the Peninsula and locally heavy rain has fallen along the Arakan and Kanara coasts. Thundershowers have caused local rain in North-East India, East Central Provinces, Berar, Deccan, and Mysore and a few falls in west United Provinces, west central India, and north Madras coast.

The westerly disturbance has passed away eastwards after causing early general thundershowers in the North-West Frontier Province, local thundershowers in Kashmir and dust or thunderstorms at a few stations in the Punjab. Temperatures were markedly above normal in and around Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

Chief amounts of rainfall in inches:—Akyab five inches; Kyaukpyu four; Gwa three; Diamond Island, Yamethin and Myitkyina two; Tavoy, Bassein, Toungoo, Mandalay, Lashio, and Bhamo one inch; Silchar and Jalpaiguri three; Saugor Island and Cox's Bazar two; Jessore, Sandheads and Darjeeling one and half; Sirinagar, Gulmarg, Sonamarg and Drosh quarter, Marmagau four; Dhubri, Barisal and Cuttack one; Maya and Dumka quarter; Amraoti three; Jagdalpur two; Jhansi quarter; Parachinar three quarters; Murree and Khushab half; Mangalore three; Karwar two; Ratnagiri; Calicut and Mercara one and half, Cochin one.

Forecast: The monsoon will remain active in Burma, Konkan and Malabar. Rainfall will decrease along western Himalayas and be fairly widespread in Assam and Bengal and extend in Bihar and Orissa. Scattered thundershowers will recur in central parts of the country and interior of the peninsula.—A. P.

Thirteen members out of 17 voted for a motion of a non-confidence brought against Seth Raghunath Das, acting President of the Kamptee Municipal Committee on Friday last.

Here is the Greatest Attraction of the Season!

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Story Written by:— SHETH GOVIND DASS, M.L.A.

Shortly to be Released at KRISHNA Talkies Charni Road.

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ADARSH CHITRA LTD. WEST-END CINEMA COMPOUND BOMBAY 4.

NAGPADA TRAGEDY

Girl's Fatal Fall From Fourth Floor

1 BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Nagpada Police are engaged in unearthing the real motive that led Munabi Latif, a 18-year old Muslim girl to fall from the fourth storey of a building at Nagpada on Friday morning. The girl died in the hospital, a little later after admission.

Excepting for the fact that the girl is reported to have been suffering from epileptic fits, the police have no facts on which to attribute the girl's fall to any particular motive.

It appears that the girl, who is married to Latif, a Fuel Merchant in Cawnpore, was living for the past few days with her husband's sister, Fatmabi, on the Building, New Nagpada Road, Fatmabi's husband, Ali Mohemad Ratmabi's husband, Ali Mohemad is a merchant in the city.

On Friday at 10 a.m. Fatmabi left her house to go to a doctor for medicine. She took a servant and her children with her leaving Munabi alone in the flat.

Immediately after her departure, the girl Munabi fell from the window of the kitchen in the flat into the bye lane. The sound of the fall brought many neighbours to the place where the girl was lying in a semi-concious state. She had broken the pelvic bone, one of her hands had been fractured and there were several other injuries on her body.

By this time, Fatmabi returned from the dispensary and being informed of the condition of her sister-in-law had her removed to the J.J. Hospital.

Before the Police could ake down the girl's dying declaracion, she expired in the hospiital.

Fatmabi in her evidence before the Coroner this morning said that her brother Latif was at Cawnpore. For the last fortnight the girl was living with her. There was no cause at all for any sort of ill-feeling between the girl and her husband, the witness's brother. Excepting for attacks of epileptic fits every now and then, the girl had no other trouble. Further enquiry was postponed to June 28.

The husband of the girl has been informed of the incident and he is expected to be in Bombay in a day.

Investigation is in progress with a view to unearth motives if there were any.

Deputy Inspector Choudhary of the Nagpada Police Station is in charge of the case.

FELL OUT OF WINDOW IN DELIRIUM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A servant of a cotton broker having his 'pedhi' at Bullion Exchange and usually sleeping there, took ill and so went to sleep in the kitchen of a neighbour's house, on the second floor of a building at Sheikh Memon Street.

On Friday in a fit of delirium, he fell from the window and died instantaneously.

The servant's name was Bansilal Bhuramal. The Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the body, to-day, classified it as an "accidental" one.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam withdrew today after a brief discussion in the Mysore Assembly a private Bill called the "Mysore Debtors' Regulation" seeking to abolish the arrest and imprisonment of persons for debt or in execution of a decree for money.

PARSEE CYCLISTS CLUB JUBILEE

At a meeting held on 13th January 1935 of the Managing Committee of the Parsee Cyclists Sports Club, it was decided to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Club in a fit and suitable manner and a Committee of the following was formed to push on the work:—

M. C. Kapadia, (Chairman); E. J. N. Baria, D. M. Broacha, M. F. Mehta, Jt. Hony. Secretaries; R. H. Mulla, G. R. Mistry, Jt. Hony. Treasurers; K. J. Mistry, N. C. Nagporewalla, S. S. Pochkhanawalla, P. B. Shroff, S. E. Shroff, J. D. Chinoy, N. M. Balsara, B. D. Chinoy, members.

It was also decided to invite subscriptions large and small from all the past and present members and from well wishers of the Club.

It is also the view of the Committee that if a substantial amount is gathered the same will be earmarked by a special resolution as "Parsee Cyclists Silver Jubilee Fund" and the same will be utilised for the promotion of outdoor sports thus putting the Club on a better footing.

ATTEMPT TO ROB SANO BAZAR FOILED

KARACHI, June 13

Attempts of four robbers to loot the main bazaar at Sano village in Nawabshah District were foiled by the villagers who usually sleep in front of their shops.

Armed with hatchets and other deadly weapons the robbers entered the bazaar at dead of night but the sleepers raised an alarm whereupon the former escaped after inflicting severe injuries on two persons who have been admitted in the hospital.—A. P.

DR. COCHRANE FOR INDIA

Leprosy Expert Will Work In Madras For Five Years

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, June 14.

Dr. Robert Cochrane, medical secretary, British Empire Leprosy Association, resigned in order to proceed to India where he will spend five years in the Madras Leper Settlement. His wife with three children will accompany him.

Dr. Cochrane en route to India stays in Ceylon in order to assist the authorities to carry out the plans for the control of leprosy which he drew up two years ago. Dr. Cochrane is under 40 sturdy and keen and during the five years service in Madras will be engaged in intensive treatment of leprosy on modern lines.

Indian Army Officer In Street Accident

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
VIENNA, June 15.

Major Daniel Anstey while crossing a street in the centre of the city was knocked down by a motor-car. Both his legs were broken.

Major Anstey belongs to the Indian Army and was stationed in Bombay. He is staying here with his wife to attend local festivals.

HUNT CUP PROBABLES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, June 15.

The Hunt Cup probables are:—Wychwood Abbot (Harry Wragg), Flamenco (Jones), Shinington (Perryman), Hidalgo (Clifford Richards), Homily (Steve Donoghue), Mastervere (Fox), His Reverence (Bartlam), Boethius (Nevett), Bondsman (Childs), Almond Hill (Som Wragg), Potiphar (Rook), Dignitary (Gordon Richards), Pepino (Wrickaby), Canteener (Lane), Lawmaker (Brennan), Mesa (Sirett), Galvani (Nicoll), British Quota (Beary), Pinkwings (Dines), Priok (Middleton), Lost Soul (Weston), Goldentol (Holmes), Scattercash (E. Smith), Poet's Pride (Spares), Harem (Humphrey Foster), Gallas (Lynch), Horseyrise (Robertson), Manspal (Richardson), Colonel Gaunt (Sutherland).

Jockers have not been announced for the following:—The Blueboy, Badruddin, Pharian, Young Native, Negundo. Guineagap, Faitesvosjeux Bucklan, Llanarmon, Bannlaw, Abaris, Felton, Bridgefiend and Thermider.

WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Braddock To Defend Title Against Schmeling

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
NEW YORK, June 14.

Madison Square garden announces that Braddock has agreed to denfend the world's weight title against Schmeling in the summer of 1936 thus eliminating the possibility of a title bout during September as has been suggested.

Garden announced that Baer would be offered the bout with Schmeling in September if victorious and would be substituted for Schmeling against Braddock in the next summer's title-bout.

A. G. G. WILL LEAVE FOR QUETTA

SIMLA, June 15.

Sir Norman Cater, A.G.G. Baluchistan, who was on a short visit to Simla, left last evening. He is flying from Lahore to Quetta today.—A. P.

U. S. Coal Miners' Strike Postponed

Roosevelt's Personal Intervention Averts Industrial Catastrophe

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
WASHINGTON, June 14.

The personal intervention of President Roosevelt has again averted a major industrial catastrophe in the United States.

The President at a conference at the White House to-day secured the promise of the Union leaders that the Bituminous Coalminers Strike involving 450.000 men called for Monday to enforce the maintenance of the new deal standards in the sofe until July if the men coal industry, should be postponed agree in the meanwhie that the existing wage agreements should continue.

A recommendation to this effect will be put by the Union Leaders at a meeting of the Miners tomorrow and is confidently expected to be adopted.

Bombay Fliers Reach Heston

Cover Journey In Schedule Time Despite Bad Weather

LONDON, June 14.

Six members of the Bombay Flying Club who landed at Heston this evening arrived exactly to schedule, although delayed for several hours owing to bad weather between Frankfurt and Brussels.

They do not intend to return to India until the beginning of September.—Reuter.

GERMAN BUILDING PROGRAMME

Experts Put Their Heads Together To Turn Out Draft

LONDON, June 15.

It is believed the German delegation has produced a rough draft of their building programme at a meeting with British experts to-day. This programme must depend on Britain's which again is subject to modification, as a result of any general agreement at the impending Naval Conference.

FRENCH UPSET

PARIS.—The French are apparently upset over the trend of Anglo-German naval conversations. The press talks of the British Government not having many scruples about tearing up the naval clauses of the Versailles Treaty. The papers declare France can never agree to Germany's request of 35-centum ratio.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

MR. RUIKAR ARRESTED

NAGPUR, June 16.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of All-India Trade Union Congress, was arrested last evening, under Sec. 124-A I.P.C., on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in respect of a speech delivered by him in the course of his recent visit to Calcutta.

(Later).—Mr. Ruikar has been released on a bail of Rs. 1,000, and the case has been fixed for July 4 at Calcutta.—United Press.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES

PRAGUE, June 15.

In the Davis Cup European zone semi-final, Menzel (Czechoslovakia) beat Farquharson (South Africa) 6|2, 5|7, 6|3, 6|2.

Caska (Czechoslovakia) beat Bertam 6|2, 6|4, 6|1.

Berlin.—Crawford and Quist beat Lund and Denker, 6|1, 11|9, 6|3.—Reuter's Special.

CHINA AND JAPAN'S DEMANDS
(Special Cable)

PEIPING, June 15

General Yu Hsuehchung, Governor of Hopei, whose removal was one of the chief Japanese demands, left Paotingfu to proceed to Shensi headquarters of the troops follow very shortly.

Resources of the Patingful railway junction are taxed to the utmost in getting to Yus other Government troops southwards in accordance with the Japanese demands.

ITALIAN MOTORIST'S RECORD

(Special Cable)
LUCCA, June 15.

Niwolari, an Italian motorist, broke the world's classic records, covering the flying kilometre at an average of 321.258 kilometres per hour.

MISS STAMMERS BEATEN

Dorothy Round Wins Kent Championship

(Special Cable)
LONDON, June 15.

At Beckenham, in the Kent championships, Miss Dorothy Round, the Wimbledon champion, beat Miss Stammers, yesterday's conqueror over Wills Moody by 6|2, 6|0. Miss Round took only half an hour for victory.

STAMMERS BEATS WILLS MOODY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BACKENHAM, June 14.

Stammers is the second Englishwoman to beat Wills Moody, Mrs. Godfree when Miss Kitty Mckane beat Moody in the Wightman Cup and Wimbledon in 1924.

JAP RED CROSS FOR 'QUAKE RELIEF

SIMLA, June 15.

The Japanese Red Cross Society has sent to the Japanese Consul here 3,000 yen (Rs 2.332-8-0) for Quetta relief.

The amount is being forwarded to the Indian Red Cross Society. —United Press.

JAPAN TRUSTS NOBODY

She Would Herself Look To Fulfilment Of Demands, Says Col. Takahashi

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PEKING, June 14.

Colonel Takahashi, author of the recent demands to China, interviewed by Reuter, said China was fulfilling all Jap demands. The only outstanding incident was the arrest of three secret servicemen, in which connection no demands were yet made.

He added that the Jap authorities would not associate with any Chinese faction but would see to the implementing of their wishes themselves. He did not take seriously the rumoured separatist activities but emphasised that there were plenty of Jap patriots who were clamouring for the establishment of new regime in North China under Japan's aegis.

ARGENTINA CELEBRATES ARMISTICE

BUENOS AIRES, June 14.

All towns in Argentina were beflagged in celebration of the signing of the armistice between Paraguay and Bolivia. The neutral military commission, which arrived at Asuncion yesterday from Buenos Aires, left Parair for Villamontes in Gran Chaco to survey the front and determine the position of the two armies as provided in the armistice.—Reuter.

GERMANS INVITE BRITISH LEGION

Ex-Servicemen's Attempt At Rapprochement

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, June 14.

The British Legion has received an official invitation from the Principal, German Ex-Servicemen's Organisations for the Legion delegation to visit Berlin on June 13 to examine the question of inviting ex-enemy countries and to send representatives of the Legion to the conference in 1936.

The invitation came from the Nazi organisation of disabled exservicemen, Stahlhelm Kysshauser Bund, and the Reich Legion of German officers.

The delegation will consist of Major Fetherston Godley, Chairman of the Legion and Colonel Crosfield, ex-Chairman and two or three others.

EXTENSION OF N. R. A.

50,000 Men Saved From Unemployment

WASHINGTON, June 14.

The voting in the House of Representatives on the resolution for extending the N.R.A. was 338 for and 30 against.—Reuter.

President Roosevelt signed a skeleton N.R.A. and also a joint resolution of both Houses for continuing for a year the emergency Railroad Act and the office of the rail co-ordinator.

If the President had not signed this act, it would have been possible for the railways to discharge 50,000 men after June 17 when the old N.R.A. expires.

REINSDORF FACTORY DEATH-ROLL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BERLIN, June 14.

It was officially announced late in the afternoon that 45 bodies had been hitherto recovered from the debris of the Reinsdorg Factory and it is expected that the total of the dead would exceed 52.

Three Papers Fund Goes Up To Rs. 10,709 In 10 Days

Readers Give Splendid Response But More Money Still Needed

The havoc caused by the earthquake in Bihar and adjacent parts seventeen months ago was as heart-rending as it was unprecedented in the history of India entailing the ruin of cities, towns and villages, destruction of homes and loss of hundreds of lives.

But the calamity that has overtaken Quetta and other parts of Baluchistan is even more heart-rending and is certainly one of the most terrible catastrophes in the history of the world. The beautiful city of Quetta has been wiped out and loss of life is appalling in its magnitude.

Crores will be needed to rebuild the cities, towns and villages that have been destroyed. But the immediate need is for relief to the children, who have become orphans, the women who have become widows and all those men, women and children who have become penniless and homeless, having lost all their earthly belongings. To whom but to their own fellow-countrymen can they look for timely succour and adequate assistance to enable them once again to stand on their feet?

It is a call of humanity and patriotism to which there is no Indian who will not respond.

All help will count—the contributions from the poverty of the poor not less than those from the wealth of the rich and the comparatively slender resources of the middle classes.

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1/- will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001/- to the Fund.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

OUR READERS' RESPONSE

Total Now Goes Up To Rs. 10,709

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 15-6-35 is as follows:—

	Rs.	
Previously acknowledged	10221	4-9
Mancherji Kharshedji Bodhanvala	50	0
Dr. Ishverbhai J. Patel	11	4
C. F. Noronha	10	0
Abdoolally Noorbhoy	51	0
Mohmed Bhanja	1	0
Chunilal L. Dagali	15	0
Trambaklal L. Dagali	11	0
Jethalal Tribhovandas Shah	5	0
One Sympathiser Lady	10	0
One Sympathiser	5	0
Staff of the Crawford Washing Co. as below:	10	0
Jaferally Haji Abdulla 5 0		
Ebrahimbhai Ismail 1 0		
Rahimbhai Janmohmed 1 0		
Gomati Bhtgelu 1 0		
Suku Bhagelu 1 0		
Jagden Vijaya 1 0		
Rs. 10 0		
One Sympathiser	1	8
Dr. Ramanlal Chhotalal Kothari, Unjha	2	0
Miss Maniben Moti Dulabh Bhansar in sacred memory of late Dulabhbhai Ranchhod Jaga Bhansar	50	0
Elphinstone Dye Works and Staff	31	4
C. B. Sheth in memory of late Mrs. Lilavati Seth	25	0
Natverlal Durlabhbhai Desai, Navsari	25	0
Mohanlal Sakarlal Desai	5	0
Kirtanlal Lalubhai Desai	3	0
Mohanlal Chhotalal Desai	2	0
Shankerdas Ruplal	101	0
One Hindu Gentleman	10	0
Chhazanlal Panachand Shah, Broach	51	0
Kunver Narendra Vijayasinh Kalantri	2	0
Total Rs.	10,709	4-9

CHURCHILL AND AIR FILM

Will Collaborate In Production Of "Conquest Of Air"

LONDON, (By Mail)

Mr. Winston Churchill is to collaborate with Mr. Alexander Korda in the production of a documentary film to be called "The Conquest of the Air."

The film will depict the history of man's achievements in the air from earliest times to the era of balloons, airships and aeroplanes.

Mr. Churchill, who was Secretary of State for Air from 1918 to 1921, will personally supervise some of the scenes illustrating the growth of flying in this country.

In order to make the production as accurate as possible, it is expected that many well-known foreign authorities on military and civil aviation will be consulted.—Reuter.

ROUSED FROM THEIR LETHARGY

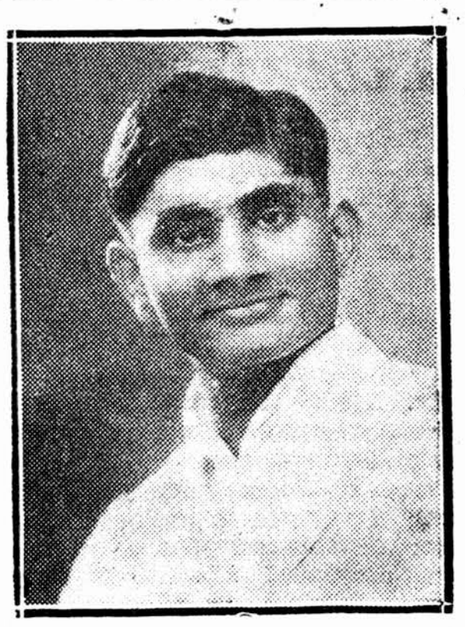
Sikh Youths' Appeal To Mrs. Kaur To Desist From Starting On Fast

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

That Mrs. Amrit Kaur's proposed fast has not only created a stir among the Sikhs, but also it has created a desire in them to put their heads together and evolve a settlement, is best evident from a letter written to Mrs. Amrit Kaur by about 100 Sikh youths of Delhi. The letter states:—

"We appeal to you respectfully to desist from starting on a fast as all important bodies are moving for a settlement. Your objective has been completely gained. Thousands of Sikh youths have been roused from their lethargy all over the Punjab and are organising an action to remove false leadership. You must give the youths and the leaders sufficient time for a settlement.

"We deeply appreciate your and other ladies' sacrifice. More-over the Quetta earthquake is absorbing much time of the leaders. We appeal to you as relief workers to work for the earthquake relief till the leaders arrive at a settlement."—United Press.



After a successful All-India cycle tour, in which he covered a total distance of 8,500 miles, visiting all principal places of interest, Mr. V. A. Reddy, a young Andhra cyclist who started from Bombay on 14th July 1934, returned to the city on last Wednesday morning. He hopes to undertake a world tour shortly.

JAIN SAINT WORKS MIRACLE!

Supernatural Phenomenon At Temple Ceremony

(From A Correspondent.)

BISALPUR, (By Mail.)

The assemblage of 45,000 Jains and non-Jains from all parts of India, the presence of recognised leaders of the Jain community from distant corners, the peace and pomp with which the ceremonies were performed under the patronage of His Holiness Shree Vijoyshanti Suriswarji Maharaj and the happening of strange supernatural phenomenon all combined to make the functions as Bisalpur (Ry. Station Erinpur Road, B. B. and C. I. Ry.) unparalled and unique in the history of Jainism.

PEACE WOULD BE THERE!

On the eve of the ceremony the people of the small town of Bisalpur where scarcity of water is a constant menace naturally felt anxious as they could see no means by which the problem of supplying water to such a vast gathering could be solved and in their anxious moment they approached His Holiness: the reply was "don't be anxious, peace would be there." And when His Holiness set his feet at Bisalpur the dried bed of the river was suddenly overflooded with water and plentiful of water was everywhere at Bisalpur till the functions lasted. When the ceremonies were over water vanished in the same way as it had appeared. During the whole period "Death" enjoyed a perfect holiday—not one death in the hole town for nearly a month. On several occasions the supply of cooked food was increased by unseen hands to cope with the unexpected rush of visitors in thousands, the food supply was always unexhaustable.

On the 13th of May last the entire gathering headed by the Jagatseth from Murshidabad conferred on His Holiness the highest religious honour that Jainism can bestow—the great title of "Yugpradhan." On this occasion His Holiness Shree Gurudevji was pleased to remark "Whatever honour might you confer on me. I am always the same humble self as I was before and shall ever be such in future."

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Major General D. S. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. C.E.L. Gilbert and Lt: Colonel H. L. F. Dimmock lunched at Government House on Friday.

Rear Admiral A. E. F. Bedford and Lieut: H. Morland arrived at Government House on Friday.

SECOND INSTALMENT OF SERIAL STORY

"The Monster of the Loch"

Baffling Mystery Of Prehistoric Denizen Of The Waters

By W. J. MAKIN

(WORLD COPYRIGHT RESERVED).

The Story Begins:

When a postman was rowing a small boat on Loch Lare in the Scottish Highlands to deliver letters to MARTIN BENSON, owner of a castle on an island. Deadly fear marks the man's every movement. He holds himself tense, staring into a grey fog.

Suddenly he sees THE THING. It surges towards him, crushing his boat. He disappears, screaming, into the water.

The "Daily Courier" newspaper in London receives a message from a correspondent at Loch Lare, saying that the Monster of Loch Lare has claimed a new victim. Peter Hayton, a reporter on the "Daily Courier", is requested to investigate the mystery and to take with him JONATHAN JOW, a former big-game hunter and authority on prehistoric monsters and now a criminologist, with whom HAYTON lives.

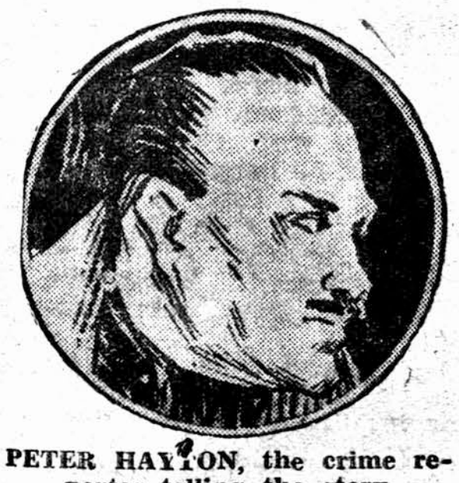
JONATHAN JOK tells PETER that MARTIN BENSON, on the recommendation of PROFESSOR LORAND of the Zoological Society, has sent him a telegram begging him to come up to his castle at once and dispel through the newspapers the rumours of the monster's existence. JONATHAN JOW agrees to go provided PETER is accepted as a guest also, and they go to King's Cross Station to catch the train to Scotland.

PETER HAYTON tells the story himself—

(Now read on)

CHAPTER 4

As I expected, when we reached King's Cross station, I was not the only newspaper man going north on the monster story. Some of the very best news-hounds of Fleet Street had been unleashed, as well as a group of cameramen.



PETER HAYTON, the crime reporter telling the story.

I helped Jonathan Jow along the platform with the heavy suitcase and discovered the first-class sleeper reserved for us. We dumped the baggage and Jonathan Jow fumbled for his vile cheroot with which he invariably disinfected new surroundings. I walked back along the platform, exchanging greetings with Fleet Street acquaintances. There was Tim Bowles of the "Mercury." I knew his sensitive pen would describe the hunt for the monster in such an emotional manner that there would probably be protests from the Royal Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Yes, and there was Joe Thomas of the "Argus," prepared, I would swear, to prove that the monster in the loch was another deep-seated, Machiavellian plot emanating from Russia. And Slim Simmonds, a humorous writer, with a face that reflected misery, representing the "Daily Radio." He could write more humorously about death than any man I knew. His book 'Corpses and Cocoanuts' had sold half a million copies. And—

"Oh, hell!"

The "Sob-Sister"

I could not resist the ejaculation as I saw her. Of course, she was wearing the inevitable red hat at a perky, enticing angle. And the rest of her garb was sufficiently colourful to suggest winter sports at St. Moritz. Her blonde hair and baby face swam towards me out of the crowd, the usual magazine-cover smile parting her lips. She was Jill Johnson, known as the "sob-sister" ("woman reporter") of the "Daily Picture."

"Hello, Peter!" she cooed.

"I thought the "Daily Picture" had got rid of you with a travelling circus, writing circus stuff," I said bitterly.

"I got tired of the circus. The chief clown would insist upon asking me to marry him once a day."

"And so they sent you on this story," I commented. "Much better if they'd sent you off to another circus."

"Now you're being rude, Peter," she said. "I thought you'd be glad to see me. Do you know, I wouldn't be here if you weren't here."

"What do you mean?"

"The News-Editor of the "Daily Picture" called me into his office and said: 'I hear that the Courier are sending Peter Hayton on the monster story. That means they're going to do something big. He's their best man'."

"I'm glad somebody in Fleet Street appreciates me," I replied glowing a little at this praise.

"And then the News-Editor said: 'There's only one person who can beat Hayton hollow when it comes to a big story, and that's our dear 'sob-sister', Jill. So get to it, my lass.'"

She lifted her pert face towards me as though I wanted to kiss it.

"That's the most humiliating thing I've ever had said to me," was my reply.

My hatred of the girl surged as I walked away and heard the absurd tinkle of her laughter.

JONATHAN JOW, a former big-game hunter, who is trying to solve the mystery.

A whistle was blowing shrilly. There was a general scramble for seats.

ging away in the night. The lights of London were flickering past the windows. The glass began to be fogged with steam. I found Jonathan Jow sitting on the edge of his bunk, smoking another cheroot and reading a book which he had retrieved from the capacious pocket of his snuff-coloured coat. He began to read aloud and his voice took on the thumpety-thump rhythm of the train as it rushed northwards.

"....monarchs of the Mesozoic seas The plesiosaurs were water-living reptiles. The body was large and barrel-shaped and there was a small fin probably on the tail, Swimming was done by means of four paddles These creatures probably came out of the water to lay eggs or bask in the sun. When swimming they must have resembled large shellless turtles, and no doubt the plesiosaurs sighted and reported every now and then are large turtles. Plesiosaurs hunted the seas and land for their food. They relied on quickness in turning the head and on the sharp, snapping movements of the jaws. They were only secondarily aquatic being derived from land living ancestors. They possessed a parietal foramen on the skull for the third, or pineal, eye and—"

I yawned, stretched out on my bunk.

"I'm more interested in Martin, Benson," I said.

"Ah, yes, Martin Benson," nodded Jonathan Jow.

"Martin Benson, eh?" growled a voice from the doorway

It was like an echo I sat up with a jerk. A fat, sallow-faced man in a black suit topped with a black sombrero stood swaying in the corridor of the express. A smile, which was more like a leer, crossed his face as he blocked the doorway of our compartment.

"Pardon my interruption, gentlemen," he said, huskily "But the mention of that name Martin Benson, interested me."

"Come in, won't you," said Jonathan Jow unnecessarily, for the fat, black-covered bulk was already seated on my bunk.

"Perhaps you are friends of Martin Benson?" he asked suspiciously.

"Never met him in my life," said Jonathan Jow, truthfully.

"And you?" he asked, turning on me suddenly.

"I'm anxious to meet him," I said steadily. "He can tell us something of this monster which is haunting Loch Lare and has already claimed two victims."

"Only two victims!" laughed the fat man. "Well, I shouldn't be surprised if there isn't a third, soon."

"I gather you are not exactly a friend of Martin Benson, Mr.—er" asked Jonathan Jow.

"Oppermann is my name," said our mysterious visitor. "But don't get me all wrong. I know a good deal about Martin Benson. Too much, I expect, for his liking. And I'm making this journey for the benefit of meeting Mister Martin Benson once again."

Jonathan Jow lit another cheroot and leaned forward.

"Very interesting, Mr. Oppermann," he said. "But I confess myself a little puzzled by—er—"

"By what?"

"Shall I say your charming unconventionality in entering our compartment and talking a little —er—wildly."

The scowl on the sallow face twisted into a grin. His fat body seemed to shake with silent mirth.

"No, I'm not drunk. Not yet, anyway." He turned to me.

MARTIN BENSON, crook and owner of Lare Castle.

"You're a newspaper man, aren't you?"

I nodded.

"And you?" he demanded of Jonathan Jow.

"Oh, just an old fogey interested in natural history," suggested Jonathan Jow.

The fat man's eyes regarded him suspiciously.

"Anyhoy, you're good enough for me," he muttered. "Good enough for an alibi"

This roused me.

"Why talk of alibis?" I said. "This isn't a murder story."

"Isn't it?" he muttered. "Don't be too sure, young fellow. I shall make it my business to see a good deal of both of you at Loch Lare. And if anything should happen—I'm only supposing, mind—to our mutual friend, Martin Benson, you'll be able to substantiate my alibi. That's all I wanted to say. Good-night, gentlemen."

He rose from my bunk. As he moved, the black coat was whisked aside and I saw the polished gleam of an automatic pistol in his pocket. A moment later his ponderous bulk was in the corridor. His sallow face leered again as he carefully slid the door.

"That fellow is going hunting," I whispered to Jonathan Jow

Stretched out on his bunk, he nodded.

"He's a killer," he said quietly.

Nothing more was said. I clicked off the light and the compartment was in semi-darkness. I pondered over the strange events of the evening. Something strange, something sinister was awaiting us at Loch Lare. Of that I was now convinced. And this train, rushing northwards to the mists and lonely mountains, was carrying a queer collection of men and women who would play their part in the drama.

What would my part be?

THUMPETY-THUMP-THUMP.

The rhythm lured me to sleep. My last vision was of Jonathan

(Continued on page 39)

NEW
Life Business
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In the SIXTH YEAR
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The Strength and Popularity of the
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Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

SULTANA RAZIA

First Unveiled Empress Of Delhi

(BY JAYASEN MOTIRAM JAYAKAR.)

Razia Begum figures among the earlier Mohamedan rulers of Imperial Delhi. She was the first Muslim lady, who, throwing off the veil, became the queen regnant. Though the reins of government remained in her hands for only three years, she has left behind evidences of extreme cleverness and great skill in the management of State affairs. She was a veritable Amazon, and led her soldiers to the field on many an occasion.

Happily, a great deal is on record of er early life. She was born at Delhi where her father Sultan Ghamuddin Altamsh, the greatest and wisest of the "Slave Kings" of Hindustan proper was the Emperor somewhere near the middle of the thirteenth century.

Fair and intelligent from her very birth, Razia began her education with the Holy Koran in the small school of the Palace, at the tender age of five. In the eighth year. that is barely within three years. she finished the reading of it and began taking instructions on the essentials of Muslim theology, which she soon mastered by her power of understanding the subject. Immediately afterwards she took to Persian literature and in a short time finished its study.

The next five years she devoted to military and political training and at the end she joined her father in active politics. Her intelligence and other salient qualities began to shine here and she was soon regarded as the right hand of the King. She also took part in the discussion of State affairs with the noblemen of her Court and ministers in charge of the different departments of the Government.

Her Daring

Razia always accompanied her father on his military exploits and shooting expeditions. She was a daring woman and gave proof of her courage by saving her father from the rage of a tiger. It is narrated that once while the party was out hunting in a deep forest they encountered a tiger. The ferocious wild animal, large and huge for its size, made a rush at Altamsh before he had time to arm himself for defence. But before the beast could reach him, the sword of Razia had laid him groaning on the ground

Her parent had the misfortune of being the father of an useless son in Rukn-ud-din, who was lazy, sensual and pleasure-seeking. He was the younger brother of Razia Begum. And though the father did not love him any more than his accomplished daughter whom he had proposed to succeed after him, Rukn-ud-din, by some means, managed to ascend the throne. But he could not continue there any longer, and was speedily dethroned.

The good Altamsh always handed over the management of his State affairs to her in his absence; and this gave rise to envy and rivalry in her worthless brother. During her father's absence she herself revised the Daftars (records), improved the finances, re-organised the Postal Service, increased the army Provisions and thus brought the kingdom to a better and higher state. On his return to the capital, Altamsh was surprised at the brilliant power of statesmanship exhibited by his fair Razia and resolved, if need be, even at the point of sword, to place on her and her alone, the Crown of Regency.

Crowned Empress

Razia too aimed at the throne as her father declined in the vale of years and therefore gave herself to the task of winning to her side the popular opinion. In a short time she had by her many graceful qualities and accomplishments gained the confidence and love of most of the noblemen and the subjects. Indeed, there were still some of those who felt it too much below themselves to pay homage to a lady; but Razia Begum brushed them and their accomplices aside and ascended the throne much to the wish of her old father in the year 1236. Thus, for the first time the East saw an unveiled Moslem lady as the Empress of Delhi.

For the following four years she remained the undisputed ruler of Imperial Delhi. No doubt, there was much discontent and even risings took place against her, but with her firmness and justice she soon put them down. She devoted herself heart and soul to the welfare of her subjects and for two years the kingdom was in perfect peace. But this peace was 'the calm before the storm.' A woman as she was, and more so a Moslem woman, not only had she thrown aside the veil that covered the face of every Islamic lady of her days, but granted personal interviews to any of her subjects who sought it; ran through the kingdom personally on administrative tours; and wherever possible fostered commerce. She hated corruption most and put it down very severely and with a stern hand.

Sultana Razia had not inherited the iconoclastic qualities of her fore-fathers. She loved her Hindu subjects as much as she loved her Mahomedan ones. In this zealous love for her Hindu children she met with strong opposition from the religious heads of her court, but she minded them not. On the contrary. on many occasions she interceded with her father on their behalf.

Razia granted her subjects absolute religious freedom. On many an occasion she even went so far as to extend financial help for the repair of Hindu temples. Though she was a Mohamedan, she looked upon her subjects without distinction as to religion and race.

Her Love For A Slave

The romantic history of Sultana Razia is also as strange as it is interesting. Like Humayun, the second Moghul Emperor, who found the object of his affections in Hamida, an ordinary poor girl, whom he later married, and who was destined to give birth to and consequently become the mother of the Great Akbar, Sultana Razia also discovered her love stolen by a slave from Abyssinia. Upto this time, i.e., about two years after her accession, she had not thought about marriage. But, soon the ideas of married life came to her. She prepared the ground for her marriage with this Abyssinian slave by conferring on him the title of "Amir-ul-Omrah" or "the King of the Nobles." This greatly enraged the proud courtiers of her Kingdom and they openly rebelled against her. She was, however, successful in putting down this formidable rebellion in no time.

But, poor Razia! She was not destined to enjoy any more of her life. Within barely two years' time she was separated from her lover, home, hearth, and kingdom, being killed by her Rajput captors while she was engaged in putting down a Rajput insurrection, in 1239.

With her death ended the glorious career of this Muslim queen leaving for us an example of what a lady can be on the strength of her own efforts, and merits.

Miss Screecher, the soprano, was relating some of her experiences at the musical "at home."

" I have had some exciting adventures," she said. "The most memorable of all happened on a voyage from New York. A terrific storm arose, and the captain asked me to sing to calm the terror-stricken passengers. You should have seen the heavy seas running."

"H'm," grunted the unnappy Brown, who had so far suffered her singing in silence, "and I don't blame them!"

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EVOLUTION OF DELHI

THE SEVEN CITIES

Scattered Over Twenty Square Miles Of Sun-Baked Plain Lie These Decaying Memorials Of Forgotten Generations

By K. AHMAD ABBAS

The well-known Persian proverb "Hunooz Dilli Door Ast" ('Delhi is yet far') may also be taken to mean that the final stage in the evolution of this city has not yet been reached and is not likely to be reached for a long time to come.

For the last ten centuries more than a dozen different dynasties have ruled over Delhi and over India; many monarchs like Mohammed Tughlaq and the early Mughals tried to set up rival capitals: Delhi was built, destroyed and re-built again and again—and yet Delhi lives and has to this day continued to be, what it has always been, the Capital of India. Even the British could not escape the charm of Delhi and in 1911 Calcutta had to be abandoned in its favour.

ORIGIN OF NAME

Many conflicting theories exist as to the origin of the name Dehli (anglicised into "Delhi"). One of these is connected with the iron pillar which still stands in the vicinity of Qutab. It appears that Anang Pal, one of the Rajput chiefs, built a town on the site where the Qutab Minar now stands. He also built a temple and in 1052 he removed the celebrated iron pillar from Muttra to be set up as an ornament in his temple. For this desecration of the holy relic he was punished by the gods and in its new place the pillar remained "dheela" (loose) thus giving the town the name of "Dheeli." This theory is, however, little more than a legend. During the Hindu period the town was called "Dilli" and not Dehli which is a later Muslim form.

The most probable theory seems to be that which traces the name to the old Hindi word 'Dil' which means 'eminence,' the position of the town making it creditable.

SEVEN CITIES OF DELHI

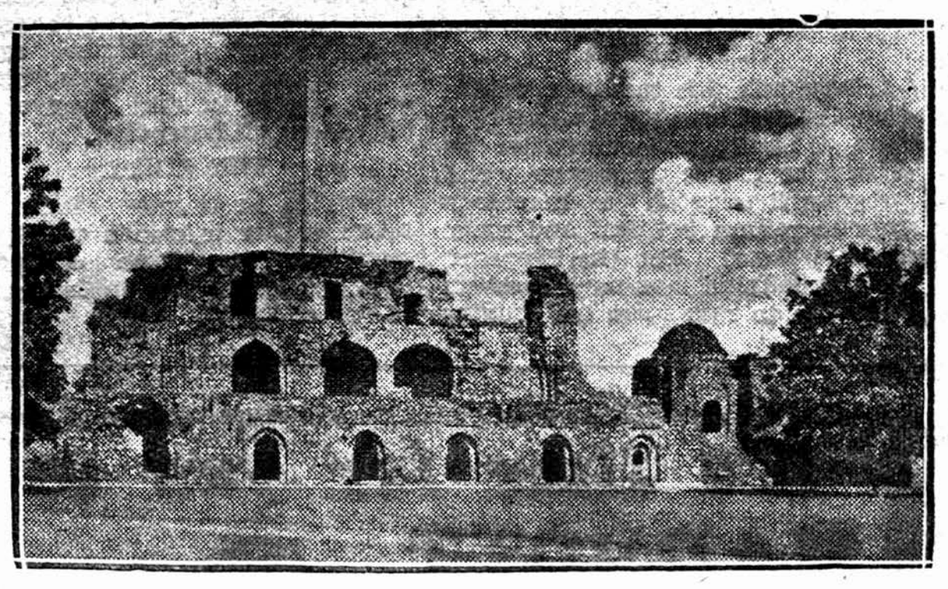
If one took one's stand on the top of the Qutab Minar and looked around the eye will sweep over a wide expanse of sunbaked plain. It is scattered over this stretch of yellow country that one may still find ruins, decaying remnants of once mighty edifices, palaces and forts of kings, tombs of saints and warriors, all crumbling into the level of marl and dust. Over these twenty square miles lie what remain of the debris of Delhi's past, gloomy reminders of its forgotten glory and greatness. They are the relics not of one single city but a number of cities built one after another by succeeding dynasties. Every great monarch built his own city but it had to be on the same site, a new "Delhi." To this day records and relics survive of seven of them.

And yet Delhi lives!

For as from our lofty perch we turn towads the East we may see in the dim distance the Delhi of to-day, the city built by Shahjehan, the seventh Delhi. A humming metropolis it now is with its half a million population, its mills and factories, its crowded bazars and its jigsaw puzzle of streets and lanes. Nearer still we may spot the latest Delhi—the city of the Viceroy.

THE FIRST DELHI

The first city was built fifteen centuries before the Christian era by Yudhishtira and was called Indraprastha or Indrapat. It was situated on the left bank of the Jamna on the site where the old fort of Sher Shah now stands. The epics described it as a "magnificent city decked with innumerable white mansions" and around it grew the four other famous 'pats' (or cities)—Panipat, Sonepat, Baghpat and Tilpat. It was for the mastery of Indraprastha and these four towns that the battle of Mahabharata was fought.



The stone pillar of Asoka in Firoze Shah's Fort.

After that the history of Delhi remains shrouded till the 12th century when the city of Rai Pithora (called for convenience Old Delhi) was taken by Mohammed Ghori in 1193. This city was founded by Anangpal in the 11th century. And it is the first Delhi of which traces still remain in the Jain temple and the iron pillar, both near Qutab. The iron pillar which dates back to the 6th century and is reputed to have been erected at Muttra by Chandragupta, was brought to his city by Anangpal. It is a marvel of antiquity and a wonderful specimen of the ancient mechanical skill. And modern engineers still cannot explain why the centuries have not been able to rust it.

QUTUB MINAR.

Mohammed Ghori annexed "Old Delhi" in 1193 and appointed his slave Kutbuddin Aibak as his Viceroy in India who after his master's death founded the slave dynasty and became the first Mussalman emperor of India. As a symbol of the establishment of Muslim rule in India he built a grand mosque which he called "Quwwatul Islam" (Might of Islam). As a monument of vistory he also built the famous Kutab Minar which is the finest example of its class known to exist and is noted throughout the world for its harmony of design and exquisite finish. It has four projecting balconies which can be approached by a spiral staircase within the Minar which runs up to the very top. The Minar which is 240 feet in height is throughout ornamented by verses from the Quran which have been beautifully engraved with unsrpassable dexterity.

Close by the Minar are the tombs of Altamish, Alauddin Khilji and Balban which are all fine specimens of early Muslim style of architecture, and the delicate stone engraving bear testimony to a highly developed skill.

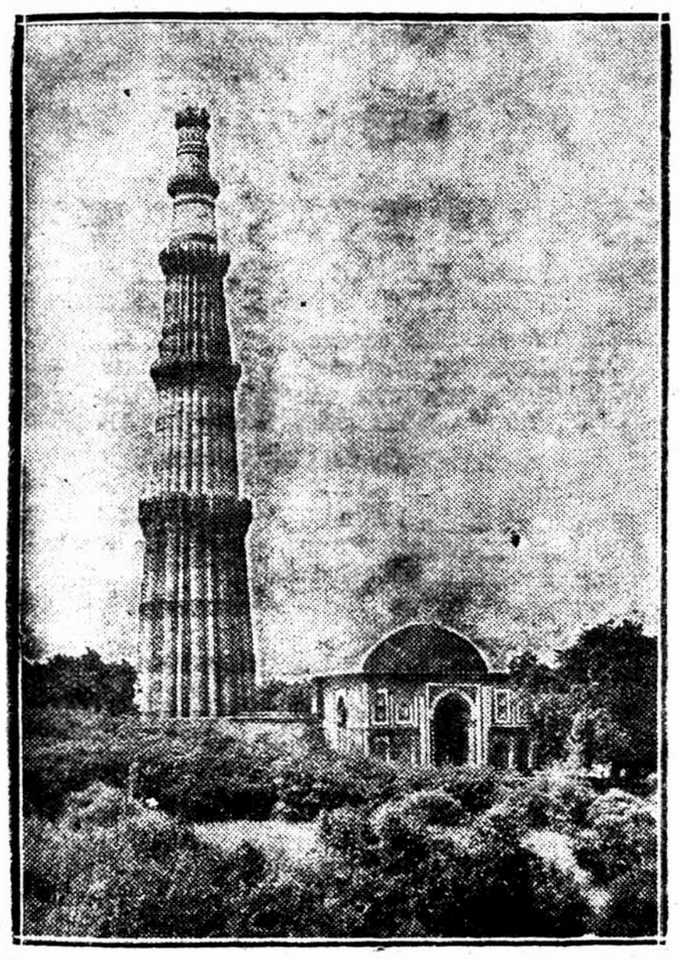
ALAUDDIN'S SIRI

In the last year of the 13th century Sultan Alauddin built a town at Siri with a strong fortification to protect it from the raids of the Mongols. Tnis, later came to known as the "New Delhi." Timur in his memoirs speaks of a strong stone wall called "Jahanpanah" which ran from the fort of Siri to that of Old Delhi.

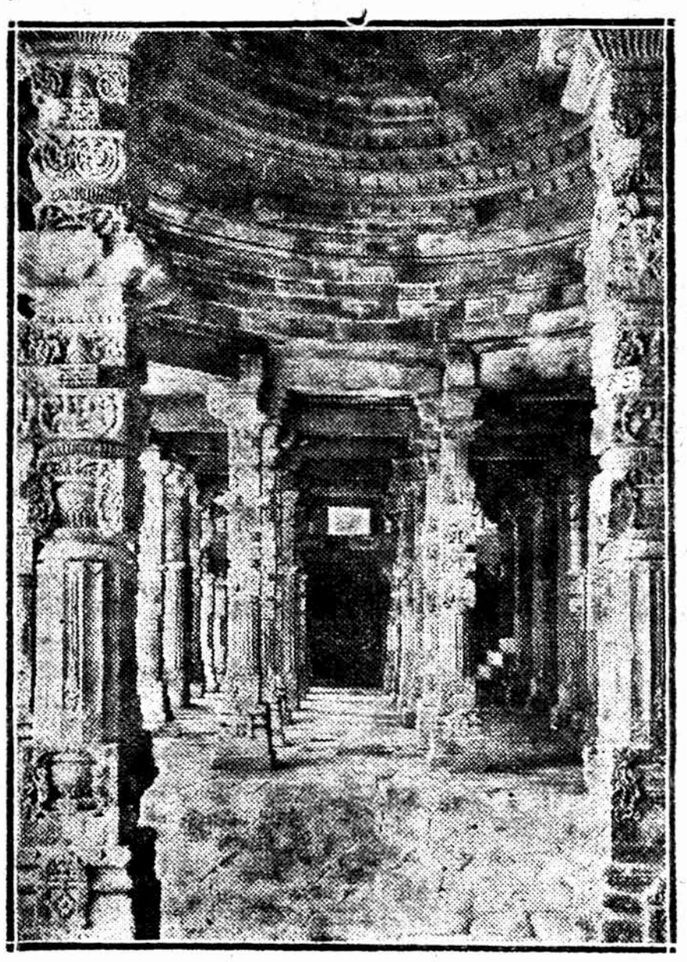
The fourth city or Tughlaqabad was built by Mohamed Tughlaq the mad genius, who later wanted to shift the capital to Daulatabad. The huge fortress of Tughlaqabad which can still be seen in ruins evoked Bishop's celebrated remark that "the Pathans built like giants and finished their work like jewellers." Tughlaq's own tomb which adjoins the fort and stands in the midst of an artificial lake has a beauty all its own—at once stern and impressive.

Mohamed Tughlaq abandoned the city in favour of Daulatabad—one of the maddest ventures in Indian history which cost thousands of human lives—and though he later returned, the city never again prospered. Tradition ascribes the ruination of Tughlaqabad to a curse of the famous Sufi saint Nizamuddin "Aulia" though a more scientific explanation of its abandonment

(Continued on page 37)



THE QUTAB MINAR



JAIN TEMPLE NEAR QUTAB MINAR.

Ras Tafari Of Abyssinia

Brave "Lion Of Judah" Who Has Thrown Down Gountlet To Mussolini In Scorn Of Consequences

(BY "A POLITICAL OBSERVER.")

The Italo-Abyssinian dispute has figured prominently of late in the papers, and is the most important item on the Agenda of the Council of the League of Nations in session at present. People wonder who this Oriental ruler is that has the audacity to hold up his head against a powerful European potentate and throw down the gauntlet to him in scorn of consequences.

The King of Abyssinia, or Makonnen Ras Tafari as he is popularly known in Europe, is indeed a man of daring and grit whose life-story is one more interesting chapter in the never-ending romantic tale of the meteoric rise to fame and power of Eastern monarchs Though Ras Tafari flashed into prominence by his own undaunted will and resolute action, it must be remembered that he has inherited much of the dash and go from his father who was a distinguished soldier and diplomat. It requires, no doubt, great courage and a firm will to rule over an Empire in which there is so little cohesion and whose frontiers are not marked by nature, but by conventions born of rivalries. When quite young, the Emperor had witnessed wars with Italy over the vexed question of the frontiers. The tussle with that country began ever since an Italian trading company bought from a local Sultan the port of Assab on the Red Sea. Now that Ras Tafari has grown up and attained to sovereign power in the State, he sees that the old sore is not yet healed. It would appear that his courage has at present reached its apex in defying resolutely what he believes to be encroachments upon the frontiers of his domain.

HIS DARING

Throughout his romantic career, Ras Tafari has shown himself a man of daring and enterprise. In a land so averse to change and progress it is really a herculean task to reform political and social organisations. Yet the Emperor, ever undaunted, has made western influence to rain upon his country with appreciable results. He has introduced in a land, where the natives believe that the railways, motor-cars, aeroplanes and the cinemas are the works of the Shaitan (devil), all the benefits of western progress. He has established a European school, set up a printing press, raised a model farm at his own expense; he has built new roads and opened an American hospital. True to his promise on the occasion of Abyssinia's admission to the League in 1923 to stamp out slavery from his land, he has tried his best to stop this disgraceful traffic. This Emperor is a great soldier, in the sense of being a great militarist and a great fighter; but he is also a great soldier in the war of the liberation of humanity.

HIS PIETY.

Strange as it may seem, this brave soldier is also a very pious man; for the "Lion of Judah" does not forget that he is also the "Elect of God". Much of the Emperor's courage and self-assurance come from his fervent religious devotion. It is well-known that it requires greater courage to face public opinion even with the best of intentions than to face guns. It is only the high sense of duty of a man devoutly religious that has made him succeed in an enterprise in which a less zealous and strong-minded monarch like Amanullah failed.

Ras Tafari's present attitude towards Italy is a lesson to the West. It is the West which encourages the East to drill itself and prepare for war by importing arms and ammunitions and all the deadly equipment necessary for war. The Abyssinian King would never have dared to hold his ground against a great European power had he not been backed by an armed force which he knows is equal to the Italian force. The West loads the guns for the East. Why should it complain then when the East turns those very guns against it in self-defence?

FEMINISTS PRAISE ATATURK

"A Dynamic Personality, Yet Extremely Simple And Agreeable"

Thirty delegates to the International Womens Congress for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship visited Angora on April 26, and in the evening they were received by President Mustafa Kemal. They talked with him for two hours, (says the Istanbul correspondent of the "New York Times.")

All expressed the warmest admiration for the work accomplished in the new Angora, and they also expressed admiration for the President. Lady Astor, with whom the President talked at some length, summed up the delegates' feelings when she said at the Angora railway station:

"What the Turks have done at Angora is nothing short of a miracle. We always knew the Turks were fine soldiers, but now we know they can do a host of other things.

"As for the President, we were enchanted with him. He is a dynamic personality, yet extremely simple and agreeable."

The President urged the delegates to continue their work of raising the status of women throughout the world. He said:

"Turkish women and men, by their combined efforts, have created a new Turkey, and the world's peace can only be preserved if the women and men of all nations pull together similarly."

Little Bobby had been taken to a concert by his father. It was the first he had heard, and his mother was eager to learn how he liked it.

"Daddy thinks it was a good concert," she said. "The band played very well. What do you think, Bobby?"

"Oh, it was pretty good," said the boy offhandedly. "They played well because they had to."

"Whatever do you mean?" asked mother, mystified.

"Well, they had a man in front of them threatening them with a stick," explained the boy.

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WORLD TOUR IN A BULLOCK CART

European Couple's Adventures In India---Exciting Encounters With Police---Innate Hospitality Of Indian People

(By J. Anderson.)

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Roseborough who are on a world tour in a Bullock Cart arrived in Ghazipur on the 30th May 1935 and are staying at the Dak Bungalow. Their cart is made especially for their tour. It has a bamboo hood and is drawn by only one bull named "Buster."

They covered a distance of 1868 miles on wooden wheels, but from Calcutta Mr. Rose.orough fitted on Dunlop bullock cart equipment owing to Mrs. Roseborough's health suffering from the tremendous jerks caused by the wooden wheels on some of the bad roads. Since leaving Calcutta they have been able to travel over all sorts of roads, good, bad and indifferent, which was possible on account of the Dunlop equipment. This enables them to tour in villages where motorable roads are scarce.

In an interview Mr. Roseborough gave the following statement regarding his tour and experiences: "Before I started this world tour I was without employment in Hubli, I had Rs. 50 between the world and myself, and after a desperate struggle, my wife suggested that we should buy a bullock cart and take to the High Road maintaining ourselves by the sale of jigsaw puzzles. We purchased a cart and a bull for Rs. 46 and with a few puzzles and some Rs. 2 cash, we set out. The basis of our faith and trust is to be found in the first verse of the 23 Psalm: "The Lord is my Shepherd I shall not want" With implicit belief in these words we have traversed so far 2,600 miles, which has taken us fourteen months and we have earned our living throughout the whole journey.

EXPERIENCE IN THE SOUTH.

"Passing through Mysore State we thoroughly enjoyed the scenery and also much hospitality from the villagers and the Mysore Police. At Puganur, our first experience with the Madras Police occurred. A very pugnatious Sub-Inspector demanded my life history and failing to obtain it from me there, he wired through to Chittoor. On my arrival at Chittoor I was ordered to present myself at the Police Station, and my history was demanded, and I was informed that if I failed to give the statement I would be forcibly detained pending further enquiries. Meekly I had to yield to their questions and satisfy the curiosity of the Police. We went to Madras and then proceeded along the East Coast to Bezwada, thoroughly enjoying ourselves and receiving courtesy and kindness at the hands of the people we came across.

Mr. and Mrs. Roseborough with their bullock-cart in which they are touring round the world.

"The second encounter with the police occurred in the town of Bezwada, where again, my life-history was demanded and we were nearly arrested. We had eventually to refer to the D. S. P., who was thoroughly satisfied that we were no vagrants, and that ended the matter. We have had considerable trouble from Police outposts in the villages, who have out of sheer curiosity attempted police "zulum," but they have never received much satisfaction from me. I must also say that there are many police officials who have rendered me much assistance, especially the Police of Mysore State and Bihar and Orissa, except for one incident on entering Patna City, when constable No. 677 chased me down the road, demanding me to stop so that he could question me as to who and what I was. His curiosity is still unsatisfied. I am rather surprised to find that though so much publicity has been given to my tour, there are some District Police outposts which know nothing at all about me, and I am put to great inconvenience, answering thousands of questions, pertinent and impertinent, with which I am bombarded.

AT RANCHI.

"Our visit to Ranchi created immense interest. We were first stopping at the Dak Bungalow, but Mr. A. Samuel, Asst. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ranchi, took us to his bungalow, where we enjoyed several pleasant days as his guests. 'Buster' was given a prominent, and perhaps a well deserved place in the beautiful small compound of the Bungalow. However, he did not care a fig for, and nodded with visible disregard at the innumerable visitors who called to have a look at him.

"During our stay at Ranchi we had the pleasure of visiting India's largest Mental Hospital, both Indian and European. We were, indeed, surprised at the wonderful treatment that is accorded to the patients of these hospitals. The general public belief is, that boisterous patients are locked up and put into straight jackets and padded cells. This is a very false idea. They are treated on absolutely scientific medical lines, as a patient would be in an ordinary hospital. The work turned out in the work-rooms by the patients is, indeed, wonderful and my wife bought a "sachette" from the work-room of the European Mental Hospital, the needlework and the embroidery on which is, indeed, remarkably well done. I must say that great credit is due to the Superintendents Major Taylor and Dr. Pachecaux and the staff for their wonderful endurance and patience towards the unfortunate inmates. We were rather surprised, after conversing with several men and women on the grounds of the European Mental Hospital, to discover that they were the actual patients. The European and Indian Hospitals have a small theatre with stage and settings complete and judging by the photographs their theatrical performances may be the envy of some of India's amateur theatricals.

"Before concluding I must thank the Chairmen of the following District Boards, Burdwan, Hazaribagh, Patna, Shahabad, and Ghazipur, for their kindness, and the facilities they have afforded us in their respective Dak Bungalows, and also Mr. Daruwalla, Proprieter, Ripon Hotel, Gaya, whose honoured guests we were during our short stay at Gaya. Also I must thank Mr. E. M. Khan, Deputy Collector, Income-Tax, Ranchi, who kindly presented to my wife a spaniel pup."

This method of touring India, at any rate in a Bullock Cart, since the introduction of motor vehicles is reminiscent of the days when James Ferguson and General Sir Alexander Cummhingham executed similar feats in the cause of Archaeology.

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About Studios And Stars

FAKERS EXTORT MONEY FROM STARS

Some Witch Diamonds, Others Stage Fake Benefits And Sell Forged Endorsements

There seems to be no end to the ingenuous rackets designed to coax money from the pocketbooks of film stars. Almost every day sees some new shake-down method devised, which comes to light only when a wary film player exposes it.

Mae West recently called the trick on a jeweller who figured he had an easy mark in the Paramount actress. It is Mae's habit to give diamonds as presents to those who have worked with her. Being a connoisseur of these gems, she was attracted to some

Sarojini—Premier Film's new star will appear in "Sundri"

find diamonds which one jeweller showed her and ordered one set in a ring for Karl Struss, cameraman on her pictures.

The ring was delivered to Struss who immediately noticed that the setting was loose and that the diamond would easily be lost. He took it back to the jeweller to be tightened. When he got the ring back, being no expert on diamonds, he did not notice that the stone had been switched. He happened to mention it to Mae and showed her the ring. She immediately detected the fraud, obtained the original stone and threatened the jeweller with exposure if he continued his racket.

George Raft put a quick stop to the fake accident racket indulged in by one Hollywood expert. After seeing the boxing bouts one night, George and his companion, Mack Gray, started to back their car out of the parking space when they saw a man adroitly, but safely, throw himself under the car in a manner to slightly injure himself. The man yelled as though he were badly hurt and threatened all sorts of lawsuits.

Raft, who was quick to catch on to the idea, quietly took the man's name and address and then called his bluff by threatening to turn the case over to the district attorney for investigation. He has heard nothing from the man since.

Elissa Landi's good taste in art saved her from falling into a trap. She returned from work at the Paramount studios one day to find three large packages awaiting her. On opening them, she found they contained paintings which were not only obviously worthless, but also damaged in the bargain. With them was a note saying that she had ordered them, but if she did not care to have them they should be returned to an address given.

Figuring that there was something queer about it all, Elissa called up her attorney. It so happened that he had handled just such a case for another client who had returned the paintings and was then sued for a large amount for the damages on the canvasses. The attorney returned the paintings himself, but why Elissa heard nothing more about it is one of his trade secrets.

Advertising endorsements of stars has gotten to be quite a racket in Hollywood, too. One bright young man, claiming to have a wide acquaintance in the film colony, sold a New York firm the idea of giving him 100 dol. for each endorsement of their product that he got. He sent them releases apparently signed by 20 stars, each one of them forged by himself, until he was finally found out.

Just recently, Claudette Colbert put a stop to the indiscriminate endorsements by suing a whisky concern for using her name in an ad without authority.

Many stars receive letters from fake charities announcing benefit parties. Tickets are enclosed, usually five dollars each, which the stars are requested to buy. No such parties are ever staged, but the racketeer knows that the stars are too busy to attend and will send the money just the same. But no matter how fast some of these rackets are exposed, others spring right up in their place. Bearded gentry dressed like prospectors still try to sell fake gold stock. Just as long as there is money in Hollywood, the fakers and racketeers will flock to the film capital with every new idea for extorting money from the movie stars.

Scenes from Wadia Movietone's forthcoming picture "Hunterwali" to be released shortly at Super Talkies.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT LOSES TWICE AS MUCH AS SHE EARNS EACH YEAR

Claudette Colbert loses twice as much money per year as she earns in the movies!

Amazing, but true, as was learned recently.

Facts from the star herself, and from Travis Banton, famous movie stylist prove that the gifted Colbert could triple her yearly income.

She is determined, however, to live quietly when not working before the camera, and declares that she is perfectly content with her present income, which is not at all modest.

The money she loses each year is approximately dol. 500,000 in sums offered her to recommend various manufactured products and, according to Banton, at least as much as she earns in the movies, by her studied and constant refused to exploit her talent for designing gowns.

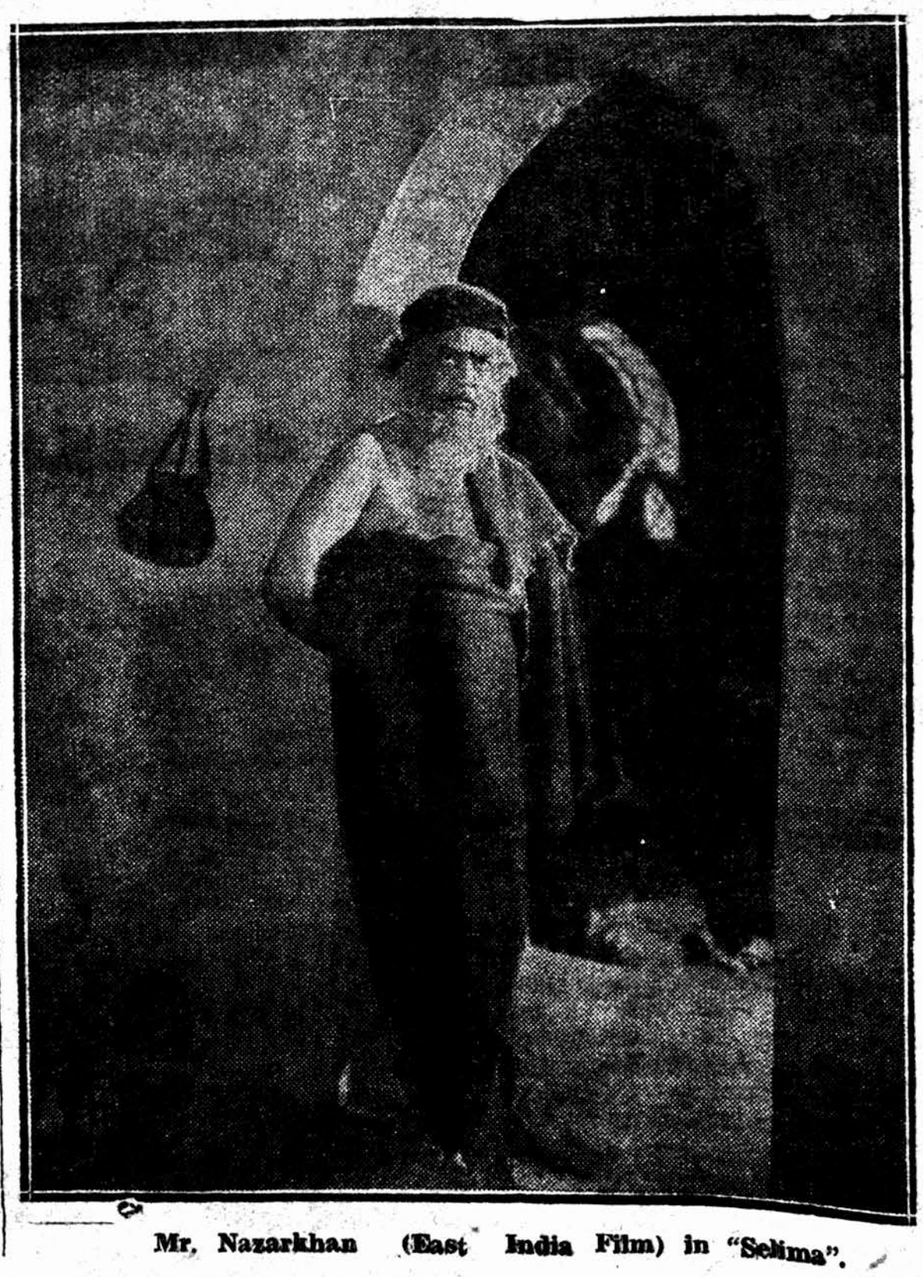
Banton, who says that Miss Colbert has amazing genius for this kind of work and an inspired sense of colour harmony adds that by working an hour or two each night, Miss Colbert could create dress modes that would sell like hot cakes. He further states that she could invest some of her capital in setting up a chain of gown shops throughout the United States, and even in Paris.

These, he concluded, would be certain of success and could be handled by subordinates, relieving the star of all routine work and worry.

Incidentally, Miss Colbert studied designing for several years before going on the stage and is very proficient with pen, pencil and water colours. Most of the clothes she wears on the screen and in private life are her own creations. She even designed the surgical and hospital costumes she wears in her current film for Paramount, "Private Worlds", declaring that simple clothes are more important than lavish creations because they reveal the woman rather than the style.

Mr. Moti B. Gidwani is well under weigh with his melodrama "Wah-Re-Doonya!" featuring Gulam Mahommed, and Zilloo. It will be a crowded canvas on the central theme that once a poor man makes a mistake he is hounded for life unlike the rich man who generally escapes scot-free.

Mr. Ramino Asher's "Layalo Nihar" a tale of Arabia is almost ready; while a Premier Films second enterprise—"Woman" or "Sundri" starring 'Sarojini'—now completed—deserves special mention.



Mr. Nazarkhan (East India Film) in "Selima".

"Asmat-ka-Moti" (Pioneer Production) a forthcoming release.

FROM HOLLYWOOD

Two hundred extras and thirty principal players in C. B. DeMille's "The Crusades" kept nine makeup experts busy at the Paramount studios recently from 6 a.m. until late at night. Practically every player on the set wore an intricate character makeup.

* * * *

Bing Crosby, busy singing a song for Paramount's "Mississippi", recently had to stop long enough to vigorously deny by cable a press query from London in which it was rumoured he was dying of cancer of the throat. "The rumours is general all over England", the British paper wired.

* * * *

Following his hit performance in "The Gilded Lily" opposite Claudette Colbert at Paramount, the studio has lined up three successive pictures for Fred MacMurray, just completing his second role in "Car 99". First picture will be a navy story called "Target", second "Terror By Night", and "Guns" as the third. Looks as if Fred will be quite busy for a while.

* * * *

An opportune word of cheer was received by Joseph Schildkraut during his first day's work on Cecil B. DeMille's "The Crusades" at Paramount when he received notification that his work on the stage in New York in "Between Two Worlds" was rated as one of the ten best theatrical achievements during 1934.

* * * *

For the third successive year radio editors of the United States and Canada have voted Bing Crosby radio's leagind signor of popular songs.

SJT. S. SINHA

The Dancer from Bengal

GRACE MOORE TO APPEAR BEFORE KING

Grace Moore, whose meteoric career since, appearing in "One Night of Love" has proven the musical and motion picture sensation of the year, will dominate the social as well as musical art and film news of the next few weeks.

Strenuous work under high pressure at Columbia Pictures' Hollywood studio is scheduled to make possible completion of her new production, "Love Me Forever," in time for Miss Moore to sing before King George and other royal celebrants of the British Jubilee at Covent Gardens, London, June 5. This will involve a hurried flight across the country with only a brief halt in New York for other honours before sailing. These center in the formalities incident to conferring a fellowship and the gold medal award of the venerable Society of Arts and Sciences for raising the standard of motion picture entertainment in "One Night of Love." The Society's nomination was made known early in the year.

Miss Moore has been summoned before the award committee to receive the coveted ribbon and pendant gold medal that only one woman has been privileged to wear. The function will be the most elaborate and brilliant in the history of the Society since it was found by Herbert Spencer more than half a century ago.

Miss Moore sails for England the following day and within a fortnight will be the star feature of the great Jubilee.

The latter will involve a gala season at the famous and historic Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, in addition to the pageantry and colourful military activities always associated with royal celebrations that appeal to the imagination of the far flung British Empire.

WADIA MOVIETONE'S FORTHCOMING RELEASES

Wadia Movietone have just commenced announcinb the completion of their forthcoming release "Hunetrwali", which we are informed, is a stunt picture.

Nadia comes in this picture in the role of the mysterious personality around whom the whole story is based. Dare-devil Boman Shroff will appear opposite her as the ill-fated youth who is destined to marry the Princess Madhuri, who is no other than "Hunterwali" herself. Master Mohammad, Sharifa; Sayani Atish; Gulshan and other Wadia Artistes are there with their customary brilliance.

This picture is coming to the Super Talkies within the next couple of weekss.

From Indian Studios

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS STUDIO NEWS.

On Monday, the 3rd instant when M. V. Victoria" arrived in Bombay, there stepped out on the shores of Bombay, Miss Kamala, daughter of Seth Jamna Dass, after having been to Europe for study and travels for over a period of about six years. Quite a large number of persons were present on the Mole to receive her. Mr. Bhavnani, the well-known film producer was also present and on making enquiries it was surmised that Miss Kamala will be playing important roles in Bhavnani Productions. On being queried by a press representative, Miss Kamala did note contradict this. Her future plans and her views will give an unexpected shock to Hindu society.

Mr. Bhavnani who has so successfully produced and directed so many silent and talkie films (the best known being: Vasant Sena, Afzal, Rangila Rajput, Shane Khuda, the Mill and Navjivan) will now produce on his own entirely independently. His forthcoming pictures will be known as Bhavnani Productions. Rehearsals for his first picture "Bridesgrooms Wanted" having been completed, at the present moment shooting is going ahead speedily.

The theme is quite novel and entirely different. It enters a new field and will present for the first time to the Indian public a musical extravagansa with a rippling comedy running throughout.

Mr. Bhavnani, who has time and again discovered new talent is once more bringing to light a unique comedian who tilts the scale at 300 lbs. and inspite of his being a double graduate and a coming Ph.D., he possesses such a sense of humour tehat he will surely many millions merry. The chief roles are being played by Nagis, the heroine, Vijaya Kumar, B.A., the hero, S. N. Parasher, Nyampally and Fatty Prasad the inimitable comedian, Mr. Bhavnani has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Ganpat Singh Dewaskar, a talented musician from Central India, and Mr. Kauffman, the brilliant European composer who has made such a success of incidental music in the "Mill" and "Navjivan". These tewo combine to produce the most original and soul stirring music for tehis picture.

PRABHAT FILMS.

"Ekanath", tehe work of Prabhat Gandharva produced has already commenced, under the able directeion of Mr. V. Shantaram. Pandit Narottam Vyas is handling the Hindi dialogues and sceneries.

Mr. Balgandharva though coming fresh to the screen is an artist of the high stage rank. Miss Ratnaprabha who is to play opposite to him, is also one of those Film Stars, in whom beauty, acting and singing are combined. Chandramohan will be in a role surpassing even that of "Rajguru" in "Amrit Manthan".

Mr. Krishnarao Fulambrikar the famous singer is in charge of the music side of the picture.

RADHA FILM CO. (CALCUTTA).

"Wamaq Ezra": The super romantic Urdu picture is now in the editing room. Master Bashir, the famous singer of the Punjab and the star. Miss Indira Devi are in the lead while other important roles. have been entrusted to A. R. Kabuli, Trilok Kapur and Azmat Bibi.

NEW THEATRES LTD: (CALCUTTA).

The shooting of "Tamil Puran Bhakt" is proceeding at rapid pace, the picture will most probably be finished by this month. Director Barua is busy with this production. Almost half of the picture is finished and the rest will be completed by the middle of June. The cast includes Saigal Jamuna, Rajkumari, K. C. Dey, Pahari Sannyal. The rehearsal of Suradas is complete, Sj. Nitin Bose is busy in making his final arrangements to start shooting the two versions, Hindi and Bengali will be produced simultaneously—and the sets may be indentical. Director-Cameraman Bose will take about two months more to finish these two pictures. Director Jyotish Banerjee is expected to take up another Bengali Talkie to be based on another popular story, from the pen of a well-known Bengali Author. We hope to give more details in the near future.

IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY

Settings are being erected for Imperial's "Pujarni" a Sulochana feature—now in the finishing stages. Fifteen artists, some of them qualified from the Bombay School of Art, have been engaged for the last eight months' in designing, clay-modelling and moulding numerous figures and friezes after Ajanta and Madura

Kumdari Patience Cooper in "Pavitra Lilavati"

sculptures for this setting. The artists have been at pains to obtain verisimilitude in their work by preliminary sketching and photography of the original sculptures at Madura and Ajanta.

SAGAR MOVIETONE

Sagar will now have its most up-to-date studio in the industry which is now in construction at Napean Sea Road. Director Mr. Badami is busy shooting the promier indoor scenes of "Modern Woman"—a script written by well-known author Mr. K. M. Munshi: Miss Sabitadevi plays the leading lady. Mr. Mahaboob is busy with "Challenge"—which of course will be a challenge in making box office business. Mr. K. P. Ghosh has finished his outdoor shooting and will now begin some studio scenes. Mr. Luhar is going to put "Two Wicked Persons"—by Mr. Munshi into scenario—which he (Mr. Luhar) is going to direct, "Judgment of Allah" will be released soon at Imperial.

SHANTA MOVIETONE

Mr. S. Devji, proprietor Shree Shanker Movitone having finished his first picture "Fidai-Tohid" is now busy in getting the best of the aertist for a Roman Picture "Katil Malka". The services of M. Esmail, the character actor of India and of Sidiqi and Ansari, persons of claim in the film industry are being negotiatedd. This picture will be presented by the National Movitone Ltd., Lahore.

Mr. N. D. Sarpotdar's "Chalta Putla" will be coming shortly at the Majestic. It will be a Frankenstenish fantasy featuring Dulari, Dattar and Chemist. Mr. Sarpotdar has also in hand "Jung Bahadur" a semi-historical stunt-picture featuring the stunt artist, Master Harischandra.

Books And Their Writers

THE PATH TO PEACE

THE CAUSES OF WAR—(Indian Edition). Published by the Federation of International Fellowhips, Maitri, Kilpauk, Madras, Rs. 2. (inclusive of postage).

The book was originally published by the Macmillan Company in 1932. It speaks highly of their assistance to promote the cause of peace and equally so of the desire of the Federation of International Fellowships in Madras that an Indian edition of it, cheaper in price, should have been made possible. The causes of war are treated under various heads: economic, industrial, racial, religious and political. The writers include famous experts in the line like Sir Arthur Salter, G. A. Johnston, C. F. Andrews, A. A. Atkinson, A. Yusuf Ali, Sir J. A. Thomson, Alfred Zimmern and others. The writings have passed muster by a commission which represent the best of in every important nation of the world. In life experience tells that to understand the cause of a disease is to know the specific for it, or better still, how to avoid the disease itself. On that principle the World Conference for International Peace through Religion planned this book three years ago as a preliminary step in its labours.

Propaganda for peace generally suffers from a lack of imagination about the average citizen's mind for whose enlightenment it strives and upon whose enthusiasm it rightly waits for success. The material that is served, or drawn upon, viz., the reports of the various international offices at Geneva and elsewhere are necessarily specialised and highly technical. They need to be presented to the world in simple language as a co-ordinated and synthesised whole, "as a positive picture and idea of what life to-day could be, in a world more sanely organised, and to indicate ways and means whereby the ideal can be realised". In this direction the book must be pronounced a remarkable success. The issuing of an Indian edition is very opportune, for its study will bring home to our people, "though India is not likely to make war", as Mr. Venkatrama Sastri in his introduction writes, the "factors, referred to as making for War, are present in India as much as in the rest of the world". Moreover, India cannot escape from the tendencies that rule the modern world. Hence "It is as much for her own salvation as for others that she should be apprised of the defects inherent in present-day international relationships".

The scheme of presentation makes the book suitable for study, individually or by groups. The contributions by A. Yusuf Ali and C. F. Andrews lend an added interest to the book to the Indian reader both by the personalities of the writers and the nature of the subjects dealt by them. The Indian mind will be struck with the similarity in the results of studies by practical men of affairs and the fundamental truths or principles taught by every great religious seer.

—R.P.

"Legion Of The Lost"

The author of the article entitled "The Legion of the Lost" which appeared in this journal last Sunday is E. Koreishy.

Sri Aurobindo's Yoga

THE YOGA OF SRI AUROBINDO. Published by Gita Prachar Karyalaya, 108|11, Monoharpukur Road, P.O., Kalighat, Calcutta, Rs. 2.

India is known as the home of spirituality. But not many now-a-days clearly understand what is spirituality and what is the great ideal for which India stands as the torch-bearer in the world. In this handy volume the reader will find a practical description of all the systems of Indian Yoga together with an inspiring account of the leading saints both of Northern and Southern India; and he will learn how the different systems of Yoga and spiritual "Sadhana" have been synthetised by the master-Yogi Sri Aurobindo, who has taken as his aim the divinisation of the whole of human life and the creation of a new race of supermen on earth. The author, being himself a sanyasi of the old order, speaks on the subject with personal experience and he has treated the theme in a comprehensive manner.

There are altogether fifteen chapters in the book and they are all interesting. The contents are: I. The Master (Sri Aurobindo's Spiritual Life). II. What is Yoga? —Supermanhood. III. The Psychology of Poornayoga—Towards Self-Transcendence. IV. The Vision of Poornayoga—Kingdom of Heaven on Earth. V. Yoga in Ancient India—The Spirit of India. VI. Hatha-Yoga, its Theory and Practice. VII. Raja Yoga—Its Theory and Practice. VIII. Jnanayoga—Self-finding-Samadhi. IX. Bhakti-Yoga—the Divine Love and Union. X. Karma-Yoga—How to live and act in the Divine Works. XI. Tantra, the Yoga of Energy—Inner Dynamism-Psychic Centres. XII. The Grand Synthesis—Integral Yoga-Collective Sadhana—New Era. XIII. The Physical Reality—The Story of Maya-Manasa. The Riddle of Existence and Solution. XIV. The Gospel of Shakti, the Mother. The New Force manifested by Sri Aurobindo. XV. Deo Gratias-Prayer for the Descent of the Supramental Force and Transformation.

The essence of Sri Aurobindo's Yoga is thus summed up: "The principle in view is a self-surrender, a giving up of the human being into the being, consciousness, power, delight of the Divine, a union or communion at all points of meeting in the soul of man, the mental being by which the Divine himself, directly and without veil, master and possessor of the instrument, shall by the light of his presence and guidance perfect the human being in all forces of the Nature—for a divine living." So Sri Aurobindo's Yoga is not seeking beatitude in some far off heaven after death and it does not in the end take one away from life; it rises to the Spirit to redescend with its gains, bringing the light and power and bliss of the Spirit into life to transform it, and to realise the Kingdom of Heaven here on earth and in this material body. It is only by such an Integral Sadhana, integral in aim as well in practice, that the perfection dreamed of by all that is highest in humanity can come.

The book has been printed in fine featherweight paper and the get-up is attractive. There is in the frontispiece a beautiful symbolic picture of Lotus-Fire. The book will serve as a welcome guide to all who want to be in touch with modern spiritual thought and practice in India.

X

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Democratic Process, by Beni Prasad (Oxford University Press), Price Rs. 7/.

Outline of Roman Law, by Hamid Ali, Madras.

The Village uplift in India (Hindi) by S.D.L. Janhari (The Village Uplift Society, Moradabad).

An Early History of Kausambi, by N. N. Ghosh (Ewing Christian College, Allahabad). Price Rs. 4/.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Charitra (Guj.) by W. S. Mukadam, Godhra, Price Rs. 5/8.

Foreward to Selections from the Peshwa Daftar, by Jadunath Sarkar (Government of Bombay). Price As. 2/.

Knock and Come in, by (George Goodchild (Ward Lock, London).

The Blue Sash, by Ottwell Binns (Ward Lock, London).

Psychology of the Cotton Market, by Y. S. Thackeray, Bombay.

Report of the Indian Coal Grading Board—1034 (Government of India).

Motor Run From Bombay, by S. Jepson, (Times of India Press, Bombay), Price Rs. 1/8.

Self-Protection, by M. M. Saha, Dacca.

Report of the Committee of the Improvement in the Marketing of Fruit and Vegetables in the Town of Bombay—1934, (Government of Bombay), Price Re 1/.

Women in India—1935 (National Council of Women, Calcutta (Price Re. 1/.

Krishnamurti and the World Crisis, by Lilly Heber (George Allen and Unwin, London), Price 7/6.

Sage of Sakori, by B. V. Narsimbha Swami, Madras.

Jinagamakatha Sangraha, by B. Doshi (Jain Sahitya Prakashan Trust, Ahmedabad).

EDUCATING THE CHILD

PRATHAMIK SHALA KALA KARIGIRI NUN SHIKSHAN, parts I and II, published by the Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Bhavnagar. Price As. 10 each.

Gijubhai insists on one fact in these two books, viz., that Nature has endowed children with the creative faculty, and it is their parents and teachers who strive to kill it. A child would spontaneously sing, paint, draw, dance, if left to itself. That it cannot develop these arts is the fault of the parent and the teacher. He has given pretty numerous examples from his long and varied experience as a teacher, as to how he found out the particular taste and bent of mind of each child handled by him and then developed them in the proper direction. Very valuable lessons are set down by him as to how to encourage juveniles in painting, singing and other fine arts for which they have a natural liking. The book is a store-house of information and instruction for those who care to acquire them. The experiences are, of course, confined to Kathiawad and may not find a corresponding echo in Gujarat, in some respects, but it is not a serious drawback.

K.

Vimano Sandesh (Guj.) by M. Desai, Bombay.

Gita Subhashitam, by M. N. Patil, Bombay. Price Re. 1/.

Prathamik Shalama (Guj.) by Gijubhai (Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar). Price As. 10/.

A READABLE NOVEL

HIS MAJESTY'S PYJAMAS, by Gene Markey. T. Werner Laurie Limited, London. 7s. 6d.

"A decade of exile had not embittered Regis III. And if he looked older than his thirty-six years, it was perhaps because he had always so wholeheartedly pursued pleasure." The loss of his throne, even the gradual and complete decline of his fortunes, had left him with a cheerful acceptance of fate which in another man might have been considered almost a philosophy."

It is to such a man (an "exiled King," to be precise) that we are introduced in the opening chapter of this entertaining novel. "The King was pressing his trousers." The very first sentence tells us more than a whole chapter. It is a tale—romantic, of course—of a King who is in exile, how he is always getting into trouble by reason of his too many female admirers, how an American business man arranges to use the threat of a monarchist coup to suit his own business interests and how after a series of highly exciting and thrilling episodes ex-King Regis does find himself on the throne.

The plot is rather original, but what is more, there are some extremely interesting—sometimes almost cruel—skits on, among others, the American business man, the romance-crazy American girl and the English cockney girl. There is one particularly amusing reference to the power of the Press and how it is bought when the American millionaire says:

"I'll guarantee you no bloodshed. All done with propaganda. Look here. There are only three important newspapers in the country. All three are bankrupt —and can he bought for nothing. There you are. The monarchy could be established like that." He snapped his fingers.

K. A. A.

"JAUHAR"

This is one of the latest additions to the Urdu journalism of Bombay. It is named after the nom-de-plume of the late Maulana Muhammad Ali and is devoted to art and literature more than anything else. So far five issues have come out and it is gratifying to note that the paper has beeen true to the ideal it set before itself. It is not a film paper and for this reason no photo of any film-star or of any film-scene ever appears in it. It deals with a variety of subjects and affords a very entertaining reading every week. Well-written articles have appeared in the journal on the poetry of Iqbal, on the life and aims of Muslim Zakaullah, etc., and each issue contains one or two articles of special interest from the literary view-point. We trust that those people who want to read chaste and serious literature, will support the organisers of the paper who need every encouragement in the difficult task which lies before them. The annual subscription is Rs. 4-8-0 and a single copy is priced at one anna.

An East African Journal

"THE DAWN". Government Indian Central School Magazine. Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa.

This is the first issue of the magazine, which fittingly appears on the occasion of His Majesty's Jubilee. It contains a brief history of the school. There are many creditable contributions from students both in English and Gujarathi. We wish the "Dawn" a long and useful career.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

COLLECTION OF HISTORIC MATERIAL—IS URGENT AND IMMEDIATE NEED—INSISTS LORD BRABOURNE—SIR SHAFAAT IS COMPETENT—TO APPRECIATE, NOT TO DISCUSS—IS ART "HISTORIC MATERIAL"?—SURAT'S CHINTZ IN LONDON OPENED BY LADY MEHTA—INDEX TO OUR "NATIONAL" ATTITUDE ON ART—OUR LOST SOUL-

The leading speeches at the first all-India Modern History Congress at Poona dwelt rightly at length on the correct conception of history, on the functions, outlook and objectives of the Historic Congress and, finally, on the method and interpretation of historic material. And, although Lord Brabourne seemed to have been inaccurately informed about the lack in Bombay of trained students of historic research, his insistence on the "collection of mater s" as the "immediate and urgent need" preceding "the writing of any history" is neither unnecessary nor too soon. It is, however, his descripton of the historian as one who must not "judge actions and events in terms of morals or ethics" and of the work of the historian as one "merely to calculate the results of event upon event, and action upon action," that distinguished the otherwise rather overstuffed platitudes of the Congress. Sir Shafa'at Ahmed Khan's presidential address was comprehensive. But it contained statements that were as strange as they were illogical from a president of the Congress of historians. He has been reported to have appreciated the excellent work done by the Government of India in preserving the antiquities of this country and fostering research.

HE IS INCOMPETENT.

"I am not," observed Sir Shafa'at with unnecessary modesty, "competent to discuss the work of the Archaeological Department." Sir Shafa'at is thus found competent to appreciate but not discuss the Department's work. Sir Shafa'at is the best judge of his own personal limitations. But he went beyond those limitations and beyond the logically obvious objectives of the Congress when he declared that the d'scussion of the work of the Archaeological Department "does not come within the purview of this Congress." The statement is amazing. Does the statement indicate more than his personal view? To put it more directly, is it the policy of the Congress or the organisers of the Congress not to discuss the work of the Archaeological Department? If so, why. Why precisely is the discussion of archaeological work outside the purview of the historians who assembled at Poona? One can appreciate his touching reverence and tribute to "European Savants" the opportunity was legitimate for the communicating to them of the nation's indebtedness. But ti is inexplicable that he should have failed to remind the Congress of historians of the fact that art was also historic material!

IS ART HISTORIC MATERIAL?

This was particularly remarkable when he drew the attention of the Congress to the archaeological memoirs which deserves "careful study by students of Muslim art and architecture." The omission during its first session of helpful mention of art and architectural monuments as "historic material" was made still more deplorably glaring in view of the fact that the Bharat Itihas Sansodhak Mandal was, more or less, directly responsible for sponsoring the Congress at Poona. I have been watching with keen interest the activities of the Mandal. And, I remember how years ago I had the pleasure, not by any chance common, of examining the old paintings underneath the dust of ages stored in a corner of the room of what was then the beginning of the Mandal. If I am not mistaken, the "Chronicle" was the first to publish some of these paintings and to draw public attention to the rare feature and asset of the Mandal.

WHAT IS ITS POLICY?

It is sad to learn that the Mandal, judged by the availab'e reports of the Congress, should have been instrumental in offering such prefunctory attention and off-hand discussion to art as "historic material." It is difficult to visualise, in view of Sir Shafa'at Ahmed Khan's inexplicable statement the policy of the Congress about the maintenance, preservation and interpretation of the ancient monument, of art and architectural importance. But if the Congress keeps the discussion outside its purview, if it declares itself unwilling or incompetent to discuss the problems of the students and exponents of the artistic heritage of India it will not be entitled to claim the attention of the nation to the extent to which the brave words about the function of the historians and the objectives of the Congress would otherwise lead them. The policy of the Congress demands enunciation and definition as well as explanation, not merely high-sounding platitudes.

LONDON TEXTILE EXHIBITION

Last week when I wrote abut the work of the much-abused Westerners I had not the report I subsequently obtained of a function organised by the India Society in London. I mention it here for the benefit of Syt. J.C. Kumarappa and Syt. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Mr. G. P. Baker, described as one of the world's foremost textile printers exhibited about a fortnight ago at the Alpine Club in London a hundred of the best examples of hand-painted Indian cotton-prints of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The exhibits were divided into three classes—pure Indian, Chinese influence and Western influence. Most of the exhibits had the impress of the seals of the East Indian Company and other trading companies of the period.

SURAT, FAMOUS CENTRE

The industry seems to have begun in Surat, which was a famous centre of art during the regime of the East India Company, and although the majority of the exhibits date from that period, at least one is ascribed to the year 1200. "India is," observed Mr. Baker "the home of the cotton printing trade.

INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE

"I have collected these specimens for years. They are of invaluable assistance for colour designs in my printing work. I have travelled all over India and in many parts of the Continent to find them. Nothing to equal them is left in India except in the Princes' treasure houses.

"When I showed some of them to a gathering of Indian merchants in Lucknow several years ago they admitted the art was lost. Later, a Bombay merchant insisted on my acceptance of a hand-painted wall hanging lying neglected among modern Indian dyed goods in his shop." This is not, it might surprise some of the readers, the first time and not only in London that the artistic fabrics of India have been exhibited.

INSTRUCTIVE INCIDENTS

In Bombay, Surat and Ahmedabad similar exhibitions had been organised. The beginning was made nearly nine years ago in Bombay, followed at intervals in Surat and Ahmedabad. They are on record and in the files of the "Chronicle" As I happened to have organised these exhibitions I know that in Bombay the only people really interested were some representatives of Japanese firms. They were offered the ancient fabrics which they wisely preferred to the usual "Divali" gifts from their Indian friends. In Surat, the home and centre of the prints, the intellectuals who rhapsodised about the "spiritual" values of Indian art avoided them. It was with great difficulty that the Municipality was persuaded to exhibit them in the till then closed museum. In Ahmedabad, the exhibition aroused amongst the intellectuals of the cultural capital of Gujarat only a mild surprise that these fabrics existed and were neglected in their city. They remained neglected. They remain neglected. Only some years after when the Swadeshi movement was rising high some of the shrewd textile manufacturers who knew their business got hold of a collector's hard-earned ancient textile fragments and exploited them. They were copied and reproduced wholesale.

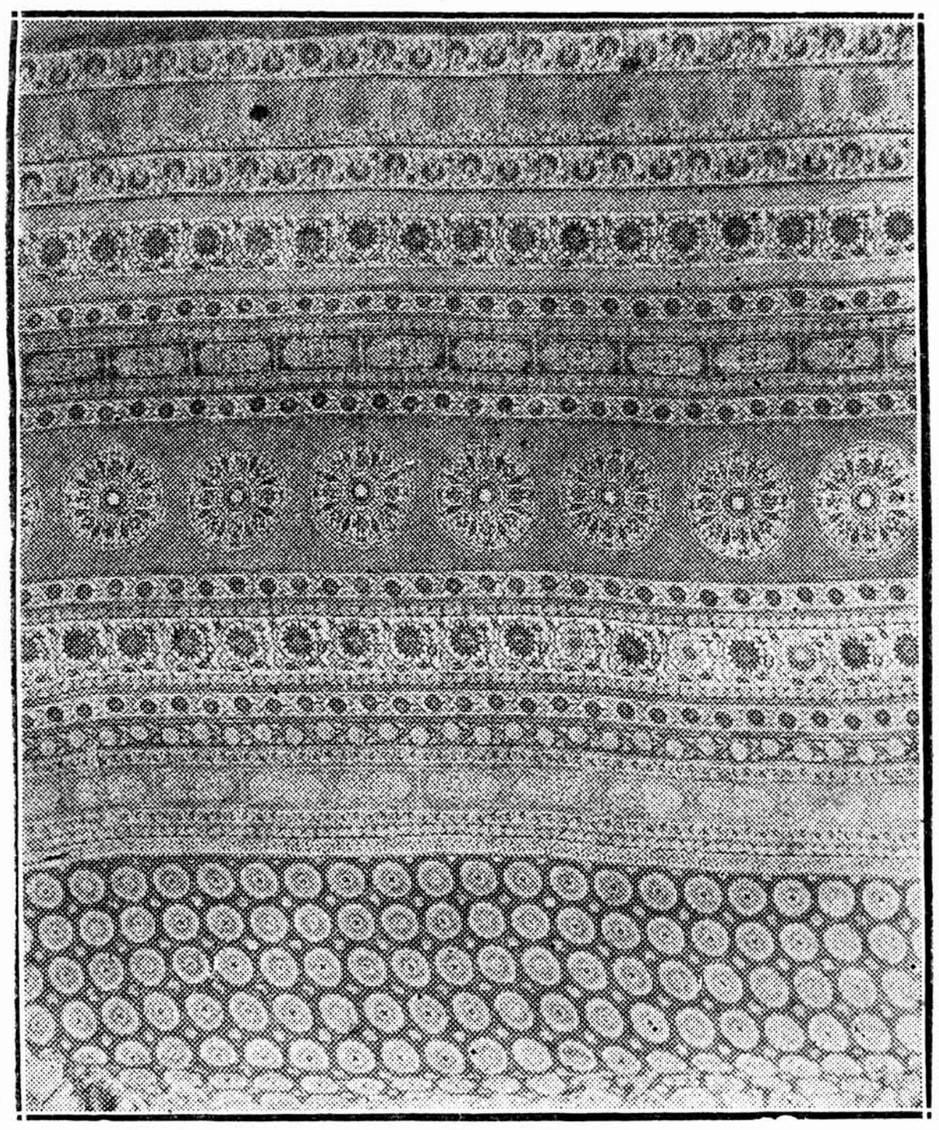
INTELLECTUALS OVERLOOK ART

The Directory which the Gujarat Kala Pradershan at Surat opened by Sir Manubhai Mehta published remained unnoticed by the intellectuals and exponents of our artistic heritage and culture as well as by our vocal champions of the glories of rural life and reconstruction. Along with this column may be seen an example of the print I could rescue from the amateurs who had turned it to serve as a screening "wing" for their stage. It is now displayed in the State Museum at Dharampur. I mention these specific incidents to indicate the "national" attitude on art. The contrast in the attention offered to the exhibition of art crafts which Sir Manubhai Mehta opened some years ago at Surat and to the prominent attention and publicity offered to the exhibition of Surat chintz opened in London by Lady Mehta is far too obvious to be further described.

LYRIC ESSAYS DRAB REALITIES

The contrast between the elaborate lyric essays about the national heritage of art-crafts and their actual nation-wide neglect is for too patent and chronic to deserve the attention of those who sing about the beauties and joys of life of the Indian about village handicrafts. If art is really regarded as Syt. Pattabhi would lead us to believe, as the index to civilization the incidents I have mentioned serve as the graphic index to the enlightened attitude and the civilization which we, as a nation, permit ourselves. If Swaraj without the art-crafts is, as he implies, without a soul, the incidents I have narrated above should show that we have lost our soul and the tragedy is that we, as a nation, are entirely unconscious of it, particularly the vocal section which periodically rhapsodises about our "unique" cultural heritage.

The Exquisite Chinty At Dharampur Museaum



This was used as a "wing" on the stage improvised by Gujarati amateurs. It is now displayed in the Etate Museum at Dharampur.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

History Teaches That Feudalism, Capitalism And Imperialism Are Effects Of Causes Inherent In Economic And Social Structure Of Society

By PROSCOS.

(This is a continuation of the series of articles by the Author under the title of "A History of Human Protest", which have been appearing in the Sunday issues of the "Chronicle" during the past few months.)

* * * *

At the beginning of the nineteenth century feudalism and monarchy had commenced their retreat from the soils of Europe. Democracy had been invented as a political substitute for the old order, whilst the invention of the machine revolutionised the economic life of mankind. Since then the world has seen many ups and downs, has faced revolutions and wars and catastrophes like the Great War, the fall of the Tsar and the present economic crisis. Apart from all the achievements and crisis after the early nineteenth century, the greatest and most useful achievement of mankind has been the spread of knowledge or at least literacy through the State, books, newspapers, cinemas, radio and wireless.

With this skeleton knowledge, the world, if it so desires, can turn the pages of history and learn from its innumerable chapters of experience the art of living peacefully, happily and creatively. If this real ideal is far from being achieved, to a great extent the blame can be laid at the door of those 'politicians,' who have throughout attempted to govern and organise mankind without possessing adequate knowledge, science and judgment necessary for the solution even smaller problems. It is only a knowledge of causes and their effects, and analysis of these causes, and a knowledge of human impulses, aspirations and needs that can help towards the socio-economic political organisation of mankind. With this in mind the present articles are written merely with a view to show scientifically the growth of history, the thoughts, aspirations and achievements of mankind in order to enable individuals to think for themselves and wriggle out of the cobwebs created by politicians in order that the world may live in greater harmony, achieving mutual help, and destroy for ever the artificial barriers which divide man from man, community from community and nation from nation.

THE WHITE SLAVE
(By Abastenia St. Leger Eberle, the American sculptor.)

Lessons Of History

In the early times when a savage tribe fell out with its neighbour, the drums were beaten, the bows were drawn, the spears were tilted and the difference was adjusted by wiping out the weaker party. The present methods of solving world problems have been in no way different from the measures which were taken by the savages. "Defeat the enemy", is the only slogan found at hand by the Imperialist, Capitalist, Nationalist or Communist. There has been even calm thinking, but in terms of war and conquest. This is not to suggest absolute pacifism; for victory, defeats, revolutions and wars may be necessary weapons to achieve predetermined goals. But the end in view should follow as a logical consequence from existing conditions and should primarily attempt at reducing the chances of chaos, misery, hatred and injury.

The theory of "the transition period," the talk of "chaos is indispensable," "order will come out of chaos" are all wrong and stupid assumptions, which are not found true in the study evolution of life in the universe. If history is learnt, merely that "it should repeat itself," then knowledge will prove of little benefit to mankind. Should the knowledge of the last World War only help the nations to prepare better, to correct their mistakes and leave no chances for the defeat and destruction of the enemy? Should the knowledge of the English, American, French and Russian revolutions only mean the adoption of the same strategy and methods which brought about the consecutive chaos and disruption and the final adjustments which led to achievements which were far from what the revolutions intended to achieve? Should the history of America, Africa and Ireland only teach England to fare better to maintain the hold over the little that remains of the Empire? A study of these historical phenomena at the root causes ought to have already made wars, revolutions and exploitation impossible; and adjustments could have been made to allow humanity to pursue their exploits of happiness facing less odds, obstacles and conflicts.

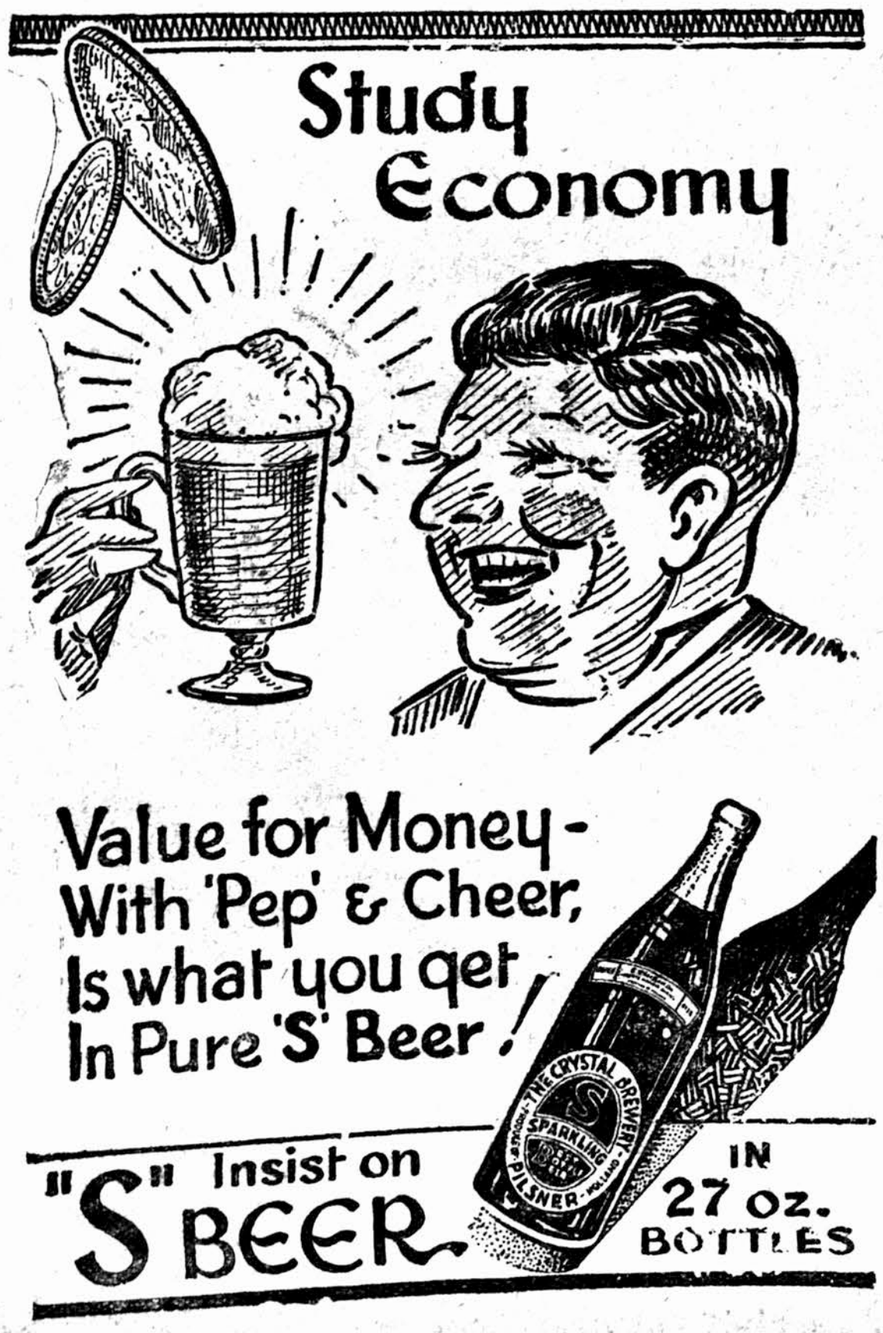
Need Of Correct Perspective

A disinterested study of history will reveal that feudalism, capitalism, imperialism, wars and revolutions were "natural products" of history. They were effects of inherent causes, causes which were inherent in the social and economic structures of society. Wars and revolutions were merely surgical operations performed to remove serious diseases in the body politic. They were necessary but not indespensable. They were made indespensable when men refused to remove the cause of the disease in the early stages. The more the remedy was delayed, the greater became the need of a more drastic remedy, just as even the amputation of a limb becomes necessary to assure the mere continuance of life. The greatest and simplest lesson of history has been that every defeat has been the cause of greater activity and often more ignominious defeats of the original victor.

History should, therefore, enable man to change his whole perspective and adopt scientific measures where the goal of human happiness could be achieved without that "waste" in history which is caused by unnecessary hatred, fear and aggression. Knowing history it will be as stupid to believe that the aspiration of a fanatical communist for a revolution to-morrow, chaos and misery the day after, and eternal bliss at the "week end," will ever be realised; as it will be stupid to believe that the Imperialist, the Capitalist and the Nationalist will be able to maintain his present position by repression and infliction of suffering and misery to the toiling and unhappy mankind. Through an understanding of history a correct perspective can be obtained, and then the future can be planned and achieved recognising that hatred, jealousy and thirst for power are not the panacea for the terrible diseases that are rampant in the world to-day.

Man's New Found Toy

At the end of the eighteenth century the machine was invented, and man was elated with his new found toy. The old economic order gave way to the new one with amazing rapidity. The feudal age had witnessed the slow toil of the farmers in the bright green trees and when the landlord was away the fields resounded with the sweet singing of innocent youth. Everything



was slow, the sowing, reaping and harvesting, the slow trot of the horse as he dragged the laden cart, the slowly turning wheel of the village mill as the waters of the streams slowly meandered through the peaceful valleys. The life of the peasant was the life of ignorant innocent youth.

Then, like the sudden agitations of puberty which disturbs the peace of innocent youth, causing restlessness, activity and turmoil, the industrial age suddenly whirled the world into activity. The serpent-like steam train disturbed the peace of the valleys, the thud-thud of the machines disturbed the songs of the merry children. The blue skies were patched with smoke, the waters of the streams were polluted with dirt, the gentle exploitation of nature by the plough and the harrow gave way to the ruthless destruction of plants and forests, by the digging of mines and the waters of the rivers were lashed into activity by the terror of the hydraulic plant.

Man built before he knew what he was building. Ugly massive factories arose on waste lands, and people came in a hurry to work them. They raised their small and dirty dwellings, closely hugging the factory and its filth, and women and children were hustled to man the new Frankenstein. Coal, iron, steel, railways, rails, goods—they all emerged in chaotic disorder, and man least understood what he was producing and why. Money and profit was the only aim visible to the dim and selfish eye of the new entrepreneur and the old landlord.

Industrial "Dawn" In Britain

In England people rushed from the villages to the factories, and towns sprang up, populated by thousands who clustered round the factories. The clang of hammer and steel echoed to the swift hammer blows of the sturdy Breton. Soon, a cluster of houses sprang up, built of wood, mortar and clay; dark and dingy rooms with only holes for windows and hope for light. Narrow, gloomy roads hovered round these dismal lodgings and met to worship the centre of all activity—the factory. The old church bell of the village pealed in vain before the shrill siren of the factory. England was now too busy for Christ. The children no more listened to the songs of birds and climbed no more the trees to peep into the dainty nests of birds, but they played at throwing mud, and squatting on the broken stairs, gambled their time away at marbles and cards. Women in the early morning hurried to the factories and breathed the polluted air, and then disease and death veiled the joys of happy homes. The men toiled and sweated and reeled into the taverns, coming home to fill the intelligent ears of their little children with foul abuse. Speed, action, haste and hurry demoralised man, and the absence of leisure almost put an end to human creation. The English worker, stout in heart and strong in character, rose up in the early morning, and with the cigar between his lips, his shrewd half-shut eyes gazed at the new "dawn" where life was a mess and an unending chain of undirected, misguided, selfish production for profit.

In South Wales men went down in the early morning, down the shafts of the dark and dismal mines in which were hidden the treasures of England—black coal and hard iron. Sometimes, there was a roar, there was an explosion, the soils sank and underneath lay the corpses of stout Bretons.

Lancashire And Clyde

In Lancashire there was no more the spinning wheel, but the loom and the warp. Massive buildings were rising like forests on virgin soil and women stood by the iron wheels in Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Liverpool, Manchester Warrington, Oldham, Preston, St. Helens, town after town, weaving cloth for distant lands. New towns, new factories, dismal houses, dirty streets, tuberculosis, rickets, disease, pain, all notes played in harmony singing in tune the hymn of human progress. In Lancashire new factories sprang up, making new machines for new factories at home and abroad. The message of unplanned progress was also destined for other lands.

On the peaceful banks of the River Clyde iron plates were taking new shapes. Clydeside, Port Glasgow, Greenock, Paisely, Dumbarton were Britain's chief centre of the shipping trade. Just further away were the iron and steel works of Coatbridge and Rutherglen surrounded by the coalfields of Stirty, Fife, Lothian, Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. It was here that the miser Scott counted his pennies, put them by and slept to count them again the next morning. Mr. Symnods, member of a Government Commission appointed in 1830, says of Glasgow:

"I have seen wretchedness in some of its worst phases both here and upon the Continent, but until I visited the wynds of Glasgow I did not believe that so much crime, misery and disease could exist in any civilised country. . . This quarter consists wholly of narrow alleys and square courts, in the middle of every one of which there lies a dung heap. . . No one seemed to take the trouble to cleanse this Augean stable, this Pandemonium, this tangle of crime, filth and pestilence in the centre of the second city in the kingdom."

London's Slums

One-fifth of the total population of England lives in London. This city has gone actually through fire and plague to assume its importance as the capital of the British Empire, the seat of Government, finance and trade and the proud owner of the memorable East End to prove that filth and misery can exist not less than a few miles away from the richest corner of the world. The industries of London are the production of daily consumption and luxury goods. Worst housing, fleecing rents, overcrowding, miserable wages, high prices, dear food, costly living, have been some of the hall-marks of London life from the very beginning. The whole of the East End has remained a slum from the earliest days of the Industrial Revolution, and its condition was worst in the days of England's greatest prosperity. In the East End human beings even lived in underground rooms under the pavements. A correspondent of the "Evening Standard" of January 27, 1933 writes of London of the Forties:

"There were several cases of ten adults and children living in one room. And what 'rooms' some of them were! One top room, with six people, was just under a railway, and its one window had to be kept closed because the engine sparks flew in and set fire to the bed clothes. A family who had lived in the same basement for nineteen years were all under the doctor. I was shown a slum cottage where the children slept in the attic in winter to avoid the rats in the basement and in the basement in the hot weather because the rats downstairs are less fearful than the bugs upstairs. . . When a death occurs there is often no place for the coffin but the one table. It releases the bed, where the living and the dying need no longer be together."

And since 1843 England had lived on, and faced the zappelins of 1914 and the economic crisis of 1929 till to-day. The greatest Industrial country in the world proudly ruling more than a million miles of Earth has more than two million persons unemployed, living on doles and State charity. There is no doubt there is something wrong in the management of the world, for conditions everywhere else are in no way different. When an animal species comes to be in need of a change or the creating of a new function due to changed environmental conditions, it accordingly develops a suitable structure to assure the continuance of the species. Shall we not learn from our lesser friends?

WHAT NOW.
(Arthur Wragg in "The New Statesman and Nation."

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

BOOK NOTES

The results of Mr. H. G. Wells's latest visit to America, his criticisms of certain American tendencies, and his suggestions affecting both the United States and Great Britain, are contained in "The New America: The New World."

* * * *

"As the Foreigner Saw Us", by Malcolm Letts is a book on foreign travellers to England and Scotland from 1500 to 1830. French, German, Italian, and Spanish visitors record their impressions from various points of view

* * * *

"Black Angels of Athos," by Michael Choukas, is a detailed, illustrated account of the monastic community of Mount Athos, which has a tradition of a thousand years behind it. The author, who is a native of Samos, believes that although the traditional life is still maintained, there are signs that it is threatened by the disruptive spirit of modernity.

* * * *

"Soviet Literature, by Mr. Gleb Struve, the first attempt of a critic to sum up the achievements and tendencies of the literature written under the political influences of Russian Communism is to be published immediately. Special chapters are devoted to dramatic literature, literary criticism, and the official policy of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party in literary matters.

* * * *

"World Finance Since 1914," by Paul Einzig covers the whole war and post-war period, and describes the world's financial evolution since 1914 in all its aspects. The book is addressed to the general reader retains from the immense material only what is essential for an understanding of the trend of financial evolution.

* * * *

"Puppet-Making," by Miss Dana Sainsbury Green, is number 7 in ;"The Studio," "Hours of Leisure" series. Miss Green gives very clear instructions for making women, men, and child puppets, for making the "crutch" to which the strings are fastened, for the stage, for costumes, and for the best kind of plays. A book like this would ensure a happy winter to any family of enterprise and fun.

* * * *

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler has informed the Committee who are preparing the History of Parliament that the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace have voted dol. 10,000 (approximately £2,000) to their funds in recognition of the importance of the History of Parliament, and as a mark of their keen interest in the celebration of the King's Silver Jubilee. The Court of Common Council has also decided to make a contribution of £2,000 to the fund. This brings the total of the Fund up to more than £15,000.

* * * *

"Soviet Literature", by Gleb Struve is the first comprehensive study of Soviet literature to appear in English or any other foreign language. Mr. Struve makes no attempt to give a complete inventory of post-revolutionary work, but rather to trace its main tendencies, establish its connection with the realities of Soviet life, and show the relationship betwen proletarian and so-called bourgeois literature and the recent tendency towards greater homogeneity as manifested in "social realism". Special chapters are devoted to dramatic literature, literary criticism, and the official policy of the Soviet Government and the Communist party in literary matters.

Gujerati Literature

BUDDHA CHARIT, by Narsinhrao Bholanath, Khar, Bombay, Price Rs. 2/.

"Episodes from the Light of Asia," as the author calls them, is a collection of seven poems of Mr. Narsinhrao along with one of the late Mr. Botadkar written on the most outstanding incidents in the life of Buddha, such as the Renunciation, the Return Home, the Interview with Kisa Gotami and others. The basis taken is the immortal poem of Sir Edwin Arnold, and the sentiments expressed therein are so well and appositely conveyed in the Gujarati version and they look natural in their Gujarati garb, that it is difficult to conceive, unless when told about it, that the poems are based on some other work. In order to complete the series of incidents connected with Buddha's life, finding a fine poem of the late Mr. Botadkar already existing in Gujarati, he has incorporated it in his work. The verses are conceived in the best vein usual with the poet and will remain a landmark in the poetic literature of Gujarat both general and relating to Buddhism, the latter being very thin indeed. The illustrations are highly artistic and the notes very exhaustive, scholarly an illuminating.

K.

JAIN DHARM NI UDARTA, published by Javlantilal Sakarchand Chudavala, Surat. Price As. 3.

Pandit Parmeshthidas Jain Nyuyatirtha has written in Hindi a small book illustrating the principles of liberality observed by the Jain religion in pardoning and exonerating and reclaiming those who stray from the True Path. Many striking examples are given and that makes the work interesting. It is a translation of the Hindi work.

K.

MUSALMANO ANE GURJAR SAHITYA, published by the Gujarati Sahitya Mandal, Rander, Price As. 12/.

The charge is levelled against the Mahomedans of Gujarat that in the past they have not done anything for the literature of their province. This book is an attempt to meet that charge. It contains short biographies and references to the works of 84 Mahomedan writers and poets. Besides, it contains a well written introduction, in which the writer has tried to set out the services rendered by the Moahmedan community to Gujarati literature. Altogether it is a very commendable attempt to bring together in one place all that has been done by Muslim authors for their mother-tongue and we welcome it for that.

K.

EKADASHI, by Mrs. Sarojini Mehta. Published by the Stri Sahitya Mandir, Surat, Price As. 10/.

This book contains 11 short stories, some of them translations from English, some adaptations and the rest original, written by Mrs. Sarojini Mehta, on the subject of family life. There is very little in it, hardly anything that is found to the credit of the husband, as a class, as compared with his wife, whose untold miseries in Hindu society have furnished the background for her narrations and who would say, she is wrong?

K.

FICTION

BUT THE SINNERS TRIUMPH. By Beresford Egar. The Future Press, London. 7s. 6d.

Nothing remarkable by way of plot, or containing thrilling incidents or situations, the story is an interesting psychological study of the young middle-class post-war generation in England. The great War has blown up, along with many material things, also the old traditional or Victorian ideas and conventions of life. To fill up their place no new values have yet been acquired. Hence the lives of young men and women, especially of those who have had a direct or indirect but intimate experience of the tragedy of the War, are filled with a devastating sense of ennui. Such of them as unconsciously and intrepidly plunge into the life's struggle to overcome the ennui are naturally wayward and unconventional to all appearance, "sinning," judged by the standards of the older generation. "The Saints," the conventional folk who drift through life unquestioning, "make very pretty stained-windows" but nothing more. "The sinners triumph" in both the senses: individually, by gaining a new purpose and zest in life; socially, by re-discovering, by their own example of dangerous living, the conscious and dynamic meaning and mission of the eternal verities in human life, viz., love and happiness.

M.

TUTO THE FOG. By Winston Graham, Ward, Lock & Co.

The author of that delightful thriller "The House with the Stained Glass Windows" has written another mystery story which will undoubtedly enhance his reputation as a writer of detective fiction.

Anthony Craig, stepping out of the prosaic surroundings of a wayside restaurant, walks into a world of unbelievable adventure, encounters crooks and brigands, dead bodies in underground cells and a kidnapped girl whom he rescues at the risk of his life. How they are both recaptured, how Craig is thrown over a headland into the sea and after a series of thrilling adventures manages to reach safely are vividly and forcibly related in this interesting novel.

H. C. V.

WISE WORDS FROM GITA

GITA SUBHASHITAM, translated from Marathi by N. H. Mehta, published by M. N. Patil, Dadar, Bombay. Price Re. 1/.

This book was published in 1928 and hence it is a stale work, and we see no point in having to review it in 1935. However, the wise words from Gita which it embodies are set out in original text with translation into Gujarati and equivalent English passages or proverbs taken from well known writers. Students in elementary schools and even grown-up readers are likely to profit by reading it often.

K.

"New Age"

With the publication of this (May) annual number "New Age" completes the first year of its existence. This issue contains various articles which will be found interesting. The appreciation of Upton Sinclair by Mr. Rajan, and the article on "Federation and Financial Imperialism" by Mr. Mitra are worth a perusal. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu's contribution on "Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness" will be found instructive. Altogether this annual number makes excellent reading.

LEGENDS OF CHRIST

MEDIAEVAL LEGENDS OF CHRIST: A. S. Rappoport, Ph.D., Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 10s. 6d.

This is an interesting compilation of legends and myths which have grown around the personality of Christ. Most of them are stories from Apocryphal Gospels and Legenda Aurea of Jacobus. The author claims a great importance for these legends and fairy tales. To him they are mirrors which reflect the minds of peoples who believed in them. They are folk stories, "they are valuable, for they contain the people's religious philosophy of history."

The book is written by a scholar who has a mystic's joy in these beautiful fairy tates, a world of miracles and love of nature which bows eternally to comfort and please and coddle the child Christ, of plants giving shelter to the Holy Family, of spiders weaving webs to save the Madonna with her precious charge from Herods' pursuers. Dr. Rappoport has tried to compare the legends from Buddhistic, Jewish and Mahomedan lore, how the same motives occur in the legends of the various races, how the main themes are the same, how the legends have "migrated" from one country to another reflecting the essential religious temperament of mankind.

"Religious ideas wonder all over the world and more so do myths and legends. They are carried hither and thither like light leaves by the breeze, from the East to the West and from the West to the East." The whole book is full of erudition, which is neither marred by fanaticism or too great a parade of learned details. On every page there is joy and credulity of man's childhood.

R. V.

"Progressive India"

This is the first issue of a new Magazine, edited by Mr. D. R. Murdeshwar, hailing from Mangalore. The various articles in this number, though generally brief, will be found to the lucid and interesting. Diwan Bahadur K. S. R. Sastri's article on "Economic Depression" and Mr. Chandavarkar's contribution on "Hindu Ethics" make excellent reading. "The position of our Women" by Mr. K. Natesan is also worth a perusal. We wish this new venture all success.

Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital Dental College

We have received a prospectus of the above college for the year 1935-1936 which gives all information regarding the College. Needless to add the College is meeting a long-felt want. It is run on efficient and up to date lines. The syllabus of study will be found comprehensive. We are sure that this college will render excellent service to the profession as well as to the students.

"World Finance since 1914," by Dr. Paul Einzig, attempts to elucidate for the general reader this man-made perplexity that seems almost as baffling as astronomy; and propounds a theory and a policy of world finance.

"IF I WERE INDIA'S DICTATOR"

(1)

If I were India's dictator, I will strive for a thorough systematic overhauling of India and my miss on will be to make my country prosperous and civilised.

My first and foremost concern will a well organised campaign for banishing illiteracy and ignorance by making education cheap, compulsory and even free. Liberal aids will be granted for all the literary and scientific pursuits to diffuse knowedge and enlightenment among the masses.

I will create a strong central power of the state, which will exercise unquestioned authority over the entire land and demand equality of rights in my dealings with the other nations.

I will respect all the religions but draw close attention towards pseudo-pundits, mullahs and priests who taint their flock with fanaticism, narrow-mindedness and cursed communalism, causing many disturbances in the country. I will purge the society of this stumbling block, a rattling canker in the path of unity and nationalism, by imposing heavy penalties.

I will countenance and promote all the indigenous industries and make India self-dependent and keep a vigilant eye on foreign exploitation of my country's resources for selfish ends. Heavy import duties will be imposed to shut out foreign goods with a view to encourage Indian manufactures.

I will make a bold stand for the emancipation of women, penalise child-marriage, enforced widow-hood, polygamy and discourage purdah. Vigorous vagrant laws will be enforced, but poor houses will be opened and sufficient provision made for the mentally and physically unfit persons. Sympathetic attention will be paid to the interests of the peasants and workmen. The pubication of papers or any literature which does not conduce to national welfare, will be forbidden, but in other respects, the press will enjoy tolerable freedom.

I will much prefer to effect these changes by peaceful means if possible, otherwise, I will adopt drastic measures to crush every element opposing my constructive plan.

L. C. DAVAR.

Bombay.

* * * *

(2)

I was very glad to read your public invitation to chalk out a programme for a Dictatorship. Just listen, I myself take over the role of the Dictator of this vast country.

1. All banks merged into one State Bank.

2. All Limited Companies banned.

3. All Business Partnerships outlawed—private enterprise strictly private.

4. No person can borrow or lend money to any other person with or without interest.

5. All Currency Notes to be reissued every five years and to be distributed through the State Bank. Thus only the money lying in the State Bank can be renewed.

6. All sums above Rs. 5,000 remaining idle in the Bank for more than three years will be forfeited.

7. No income tax of any sort.

8. All desirous of getting employment shall be employed by the State who will lend their services to private enterpreneurs.

9. No person can employ any other person except through the State.

"Chronicle" Readers Tell What They Would Do

Quite a number of entries were received by us in connection with the Competition on the subject: "If You Were India's Dictator, What Would You Do?" but only a few were found to contain any helpful proposals for the reconstruction of India. The prize of Rs. 10 has been awarded to Mr. L. C. Davar, the writer of the first letter published on this page. In making the award we have found it necessary slightly to relax the condition about the length of the communication. We publish also some of the more interesting among the other letters received.

10. The industries and business which the private enterprises fail to continue shall be taken over by the State.

11. The State will hold the monopoly for all import and export trade.

12. Every citizen to be insured against old age and accidents and the premiums to be deducted from their salaries so that they can receive exactly the same amount of monthly wages as they received while in service. (The average month's pay will form the basis for the above scheme).

13. All castes and communities to be abolished—a standing order purporting to sentence all those who contract marriages in their own castes without the consent of the State. (The standing order to remain in force for seven years).

14. The farmers shall sell their surplus products only to the State who will distribute such goods in special packings.

15. Zemindari System to be entirely wiped out.

16. Education free to the children of all State Servants.

17. All immovable properties above the value of one lac of Rupees shall vest in the State.

18. The State will be the sole successor of the properties left by every deceased person.

19. Elimination of Princes.

20. All past politicians to be tried by a special tribunal for their political activities before the dictatorship and those found to have entertained dishonest political views or views actuated by selfishness to be most brutally killed.

Such should be a dictatorship regime, Sir.

HIRA LALL K. PATEL

Bombay.

* * * *

(3)

If I were the dictator of India I would have.....

1. Set up free primary schools in every village and made school attendance compulsory up to the age of 14.

2. Commandeered all the best writers of different provinces to write suitable books for primary standard and print them by lakhs for distributing the major portion to the poor village children.

3. Set up village industries under the best artizans, both male and female, making them free and compulsory for all children above 9 years.

4. Dug wells and tanks whichever be suitable in every village for drinking water and compel ever villager to use them for cooking and drinking purposes.

5. Compelled villagers to keep their houses and surroundings cleaned and drained, made roads from village to village and the nearest town.

6. Set up golas for storing village produce——cereals, jute, cotton, lac, etc., and advanced money on them to the cultivators my marketing staff making final adjustment of their dues within 6 months of the date of deposit.

7. Established technological institutes with suitable machinery and factory in different centres to teach manufacturing all the varieties of things required for modern life.

8. Reduced the salary of the whole of the Government servants on the basis of average income of an Indian.

9. Set up a department for supplying raw materials to villagers and taking back finished goods on payment at scales fixed by me.

10 Given employment to all the unemployed by requisitioning their services for village improvement works-schools, golas, road-making, digging wells and tanks.

These are the 10 points of my dictatorship.

B. C. SYAM.

Bombay.

* * * *

(4)

If I were Dictator of India?—Unlike Bernard Shaw who, to this amazing unrealistic question made the unexpected retort, "Make me one and I'll show," I dare play on dreams and ambitions, just to reflect my country's happy destiny, which I would work to.

"If I were Dictator of India?" My aim would be a united India, re-organised, self-sufficient and free, internally and externally, and my means, constructive and destructive. Hitler's sweep, Kemal Pasha's revival, Stalin's five-year plan, Roosevelt's New Deal, De Valera's independence movement will all constitute my glorious dictatorship:

Industries, especially rural, aided, revived and controlled; agriculture and handicrafts encouraged; labour alleviated, capital enlivened; peasants ameliorated; elementary education made compulsory and college education diversified and restricted in reformed universities; sanitation and medical attendance freely and fully extended; restricted sterlisation instituted; social co-operative units organised for public duties; scientific researches, poor houses, free harmless entertainments, sporting grounds, grazing fields, etc. established; producing, supplying and marketing bureaus formed; national holidays observed; navigation and aviation usefully improved, criminals and culprits cured, unemployment mitigated by opening out new agricultural and industrial pursuits; these would constitute my constructive agenda.

Destruction would not be shirked, as in the disintegration of Native States towards unification of India, henceforth to be divided linguistically; idle parasites—luxurious aristocracy above and slavish beggars below—changed into honest working comrades with privileges nullified but fundamental rights guarded by responsible judiciaries and vigilant policemen, superstitions and religious aptitudes abolished from public purview; communalism and child marriage penalised, immorality rebuked, prohibition legalised, salaries adjusted between five hundred and twenty, pensions and pensionable age reduced, military retrenched without losing efficiency, Indianisation generally effected, luxuries and hoarding checked by taxation, and all counter propaganda suppressed by an ever-alert criminal intelligence department, and Storm troops constituted by avowed followers of mine.

Externally, to stop foreign interference and exploitation, introduce protective tariffs, modify the exchange policy favourably, agitate on behalf of colonial countrymen and negotiate for international amity, would mark my rule.

Having secured this heaven would I mind entrusting the steer to some worthy successor?

C. J. JOSEPH. B.A.

Quilon.

* * * *

(5)

If I were India's Dictator, I would: (1) inflate the currency to any extent, preventing large exchanges with foreign countries and placing heavy embargoes on gold-exports. This would circulate ready money. All property above a lakh of rupees in one family would be transferred to the State and taxes abolished. Salaries of all public services would be fixed between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 minimum and maximum. Private profiteering beyond income of Rs. 500 p. m. prohibited.

(2) Academic degrees abolished; general-knowledge classes and tests formed.

(3) Job bureaus to secure employment; welfare-bureaus to organise proletarian amusements, amenities, education instituted. Nature-cure, physical-culture, practical psychological training compulsory for all.

(4) Religious-rituals, caste-distinctions, child-marriages, purdah, parasitism swept out by decree and drastic methods. Press pressed into State-educational service. Imprisonment for all offences substituted by public chastisement and fines.

(5) Very wide franchise for women—and formation of women's militia. Same for men.

(6) Ministry of Education composed of two members each from greatest poets, artists, musicians, economists, psychologists, scientists responsible for mothercraft, fathercraft, childrencraft and promotion of the pure arts.

(7) Mansions of the once-wealthy converted into State-libraries, museums, theatres, gymnasiums, dance-halls, public lecture-halls and sanitaria, clinics, etc., run on latest Nature-Cure lines.

(8) The entire adult public absorbed in practical capacities in the fulfilment of Five-Year-Plans and National Recovery Campaigns.

FREDOON KABRAJI

Bombay.

* * * *

(6)

If I were India's Dictator, the practice and preaching of communalism will be penalised by law. Untouchability shall not exist in any form or shape. Temple property and church property will be confiscated to the State. Conversion to Christianity by foreign missionaries will be put an end to. A new religion will be built by a Parliament of Religions and *it shall be the religion of the land. Such a religion will be* preached by preachers in every

(Continued on page 38.)

Saradindu Sinha ::: A Notable Dancer

BY ADI K. SETT, F.R.G.S. F.R.S.A,

One of the most picturesque figures in Uday Shankar's famous company of dancers and musicians is Saradindu Kumar Sinha, who was born twenty-six years ago near Shillong, in the hilly region of Assam. Unusually fair for a Bengali and possessing a fine physique, which is such an asset to a dancer. Saradindu easily arrests the attention of his audience. during a performance. He told me: "My people wanted me to proceed to Germany after the Matriculation. Their great wish was that I should become an electrical engineer". I do not know what sort of an engineer Saradindu would have made for he is extremely artistic and far too dreamy to have made a success of electrical engineering. Saradindu is naturally bent towards art. Soon after his tenth year he began to draw and paint. When he was about seventeen, he had the distinction of having some of his pictures exhibited at the Calcutta Art Exhibition and one of them was sold for a good price. At this time he also carried out modeling in plaster. He is influenced by the Bengal School of Art.

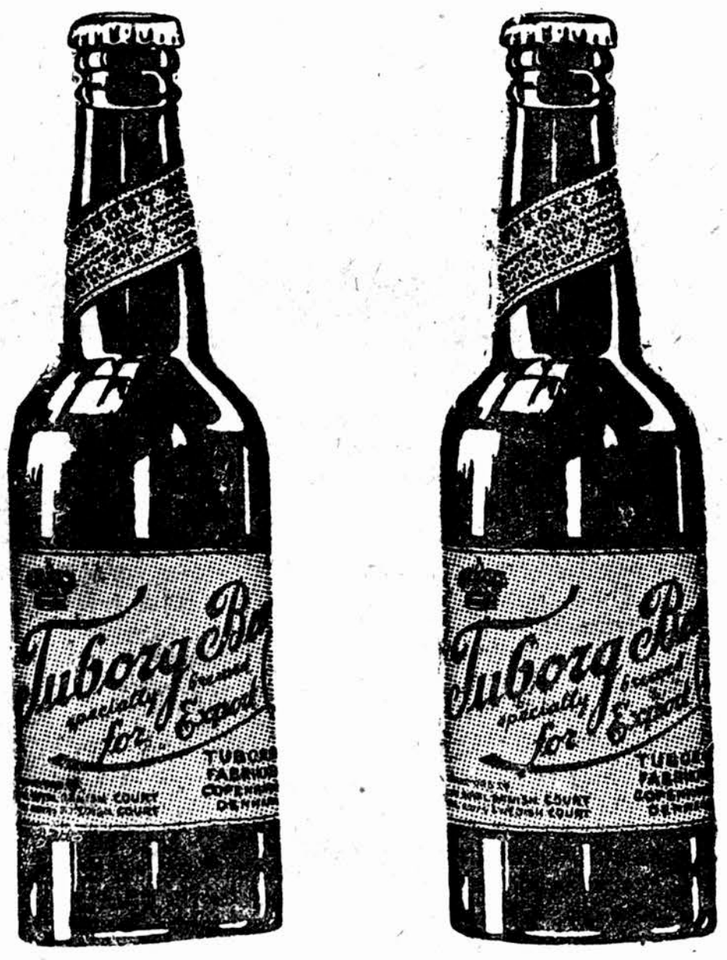
After having matriculated, Saradindu went to the Ashutosh College at Calcutta for one year. The idea about an engineering career in Germany was abandoned by his people who now recognised his talent in drawing and painting. An interesting event occured in his career. His friend, Kedarnath Chaterji, son of the famous Ramananda, was engaged at this time upon writing a book on the Ancient Indian Ornaments. He wanted the help of an artist to illustrate the book. Saradindu was given that task. His work was known to the Chatterjis in whose journal many of his geautiful pictures were published. Saradindu worked with the author of this book at the Indian Museum at Calcutta and then for a long period at the Madras Museum, Ajanta and Ellora. Later on the young man went through a short training under Debi Prashad Rai Chowdhary, Principal of the Madras School of Art. From an early age, Saradindu was attracted towardds theatricals and took part in several amateur production. He began dancnig soon after leaving college. From Madras Saradindu Sinha proceeded to Shantiniketan where he remained for three years. The beautiful atmosphere of Dr. Tagore's School was just right for the youth who now received training in art from one of the most distinguished Indian artists, Nandalal Bose. In this beautiful and congenial region of Art, Saradindu took seriously to Indian dancing. During his long stay at Shantiniketan he was tutored by several people and it was here that he mastered the Manipur style of dancing. At Shantiniketan this young man wrote many peoms which were recited and sung by the students.

During his stay at Shantiniketan as a student, Dr. Tagore took a group of pupils to Calcutta and Saradindu was among the chosen ones. Here a performance of the poet's Nabin was staged which contained a considerable amount of graup dancing in which Saradindu distinguished himself with great credit and won praise from Tagore himself. Saradindu Sinha is of a restless disposition. The artistic urge to learn new dances is manifest in him; also a great desire is within him to create new ballets. Feeling that he knew a good deal of the Manipur School of dancing, the youth wished to learn the Kathakali, the form of Indian dancing as practice in the Malabar. And so thither he proceeded where he stayed for a considerable period, studying the murders under Kunshu Kurrpa and the steps and timing under Narayan Nayer, both masters of the Kathakali, of the Kerala Kala Mandal. After hard work in Malabar, Saradindu returned to Calcutta and gave a demonstration of the Kathakali, before the Dr. Tagore who was most favourably impressed with the dancer's technique. Abanindranath and Gogendranath Tagore have also taken much interest in this young man's career as an artist and later on as a dancer. When Saradindu finally left Shantiniketan, Dr. Tagore wrote of him as such: "He has shown both aptitude and zeal for painting and dancing. He is eager to pursue the course he has adopted for his life and with that object intends to travel about to seek further and more varied opportunities of developing his talents." When Rabindranath Tagore visited Bombay with his group of students, Saradindu was one of them. He took the part of the Prince's Companion in that exquisite drama of song and dance, Redemption, and that of the Merchant's Son in the Kingdom of Cards. He acted, danced and sang in both the performances. Some time later the New Era School of Bombay wrote to Shantiniketan requesting them to send here a tutor to teach the pupils the Manipur style of dancing. Saradindu was the chosen one. After his work was completed at the New Era School his services were required for the same purpose by the Pupil's Own School and finally the Rastrya Shala, both at Vile Parle. Before returning to Calcutta Saradindu Sinha organised dance performances for the first two schools in which he took a prominent part with the dances. The shows were a great success. He was praised for the organisation of these shows by Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil, an authority on Indian Art. Mr. Vakil partcularly aplauded Saradnidu's Baul Dance and said that he showed confidence in his work and promise of a good future.

"How did you meet Uday Shankar?" I asked Saradindu during an interview.

"Through Mihir Kiran Bhattacharji, brother of the well-known conductor of Shankar's orchestra," he replied. We now touch upon a momentous period in Saradindu's career. Uday Shankar had returned to India in October last after a triumphant tour abroad. He was forming a new company for an All-India Tour. He was pleasel with Saradindu's dancing and gave him a leading part together with his brother, Debendra, in all his important ballets. Thus Saradindu Sinha has become Uday Shankar's dancing partner, a great distinction.

TUBORG



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A Page About Women

MODERN GIRLS SUPERIOR TO PREDECESSORS

But They Smoke Too Much And Eat Too Little, Says Editor

Women are eating too little and smoking too much, in the opinion of Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, 70-year-old associate editor of an American woman's magazine.

But despite the modern young woman's over-fondness for cigarettes, said Mrs. Richardson "she is superior in almost every way to the girl of my own day.

"She is healthier, she dresses more sanely, she is a more intelligent reader. Above all, she has social consciousness. She think of something besides dress, dancing and marriage."

Mrs. Richardson returned recently from a 13,000-mile tour of the United States—its purpose to find out what women are doing and thinking. She said she noted a decline in religious faith.

"Young people want it but can't find it," she said. "I think the church leadership is at fault. Young people don't want to hear politics in the pulpit, and they get their science in school—they don't want it in church."

END OF GRETNA GREEN ROMANCE

13-Year-Old "Marriage" Declared Null

Another Gretna Green romance ended in mail week in the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, when Lord Carmont declared null the marriage of Miss Florence Hunter, an actress to Sidney George Smith an actor.

Miss Hunter, whose real name is Florence Margaret Hall-Brown sued for a decree of nullity on the grounds that the marriage was never properly performed and was not legal.

She said that she and Mr. Smith were members of a travelling company called "Kissing Time," and in February 1922 they eloped and were married over the anvil at Gretna Green.

Lord Carmont declared the marriage null, on the grounds that neither of the parties had been resident in Scotland for the required twentyone days.

"SKY-SCRAPER" HEELS

Women To Be Raised To New Heights

Women will reach new heights next fall. They will stand a full inch taller in their new shoes, with enormous "sky-scraper" heels. An advance style show underway at New York recently produced five-inch heels.

Not only will women be taller, but the "sky-scraper" heel will probably modify their posture. On the higher heel, the tendency is for the body to tilt slightly forward.

Authorities for the new modes are the Tanners' Council of America and the National Shoe Retailers' Association, which met in joint convention. Colour of suedes intrigued them, George H. Mealley, chairman, announcing: "Ginger brown will be the outstanding colour for shoes to match light coloured dresses. Oriental hues will match dark dresses."

LOVE LOCKED OUT

A wife complained at Tottenham Police Court in mail week that her husband locked her in the bedroom and lost the key. "I could not get out and he could not get in, so he slept on the stairs," she said.

Are Days Of Love-Letters Past?

Will Telephone Supplant Post-Box As Recipient Of Lovers' Secrets?

When, in a recent law suit, it was necessary that a young man's love letters should be read aloud in open court, most of us, I fancy, felt a little sorry for him. Love letters are published, as it were, in a limited edition, a limited edition of one copy, signed by the author: they are not meant to reach a large public, and it is embarrassing for everybody when they do, writes Mr. Lionel Hale in the "News Chronicle."

For when we write love letters we discard the armour with which we face the disagreeable everyday world. We are living in a far more agreeable world made (like Daisy's bicycle) for two, where we are not likely to be laughed at; and we put down on paper phrases which it would turn us purple with shame to use in public.

To begin with, the things we say are for our own ears alone; and then again we are liable to say them with a slight (shall I say?) extravagance of phrasing. Love is blind: and when love letters are read in court it seems that Love is not much of a literary critic either.

SWIFT'S LETTERS TO STELLA.

The strange thing is that love letters are readable only when the writer is dead. Presumably we do not like to connect the doting wretch we meet in the letter with the upright, manly fellow we meet every day at lunch. If I knew that one of my friends sat down each night and wrote baby talk to a young lady, calling her his "pretty, dear, little, naughty, saucy one," and prattling away in baby spelling like "I can say it, ung oomen, iss I tan, well as oo," I should, I think, be a little embarrassed at meeting him. But this is what Dean Swift wrote to Stella, and he was a savage, generous genius who died mad: and I think it charming. "I am very silly," he wrote to his Stella after complaining that she owes him a letter, "but I can't help it for my life," and we are glad he could not help it when we read his account of his delight when her letter did come:

"Whose hand is this? says I: Yes, says I, whose hand is this? Then there was wax between the folds: then I began to suspect: then I peeped; and then it was little M.D.'s hand (his name for her), dear, little, pretty, charming M.D.'s sweet hand again."

BROWNING AND ASQUITH.

Are great men's letters so pleasing because we like to see them opening their hearts, or is it because great men open their hearts so splendidly? Browning wrote love letters to Elizabeth Barrett that have enriched the language. Disraeli wrote most movingly to his wife when he was lying ill.

"This house has become a hospital," he said, "but I would rather be in a hospital with you than in a palace with anyone else." The late Lord Oxford wrote a noble letter to his future wife before their marriage:

"You have been good and sweet beyond words to me to-day, and I can't go away without telling you what an absolute sovereignty you hold over my thoughts, my heart, and my life. I won't weary you with protestations; it is enough to say—which I do with the deepest sincerity of unavailing conviction—that I can conceive of no future of which you are not the centre, and which is not given without a shadow of doubt or a shiver of fear, to you alone."

Here an emotion we all can feel is blended with a command of words that is given to few. The letters of Essex to Elizabeth are more romantic, but they are the letters of a courtier more than of a lover. When he wrote her a message "from a mind delighting in sorrow, from spirits wasted with travail, care and grief, from a heart torn in pieces with passion," his words had the style, but not the heart, of a greaet love letter.

The messages written by men of action, from scenes of death and battle, are short but immensely effective. Scott's last letter to his wife from his tent near the Pole, Napoleon's hastily jotted notes to Marie Louise—"I had a battle to-day. . . I kiss you and ask you to kiss my son for me. My health is good. I lost no one of any importance. I put my losses at 3,000 men killed and wounded"—and Nelson's short scribbles to Lady Hamilton, these tell us how, with the fate of great enterprises in the balance, men remember their loves with tenderness.

"My dearest beloved Emma" (wrote Nelson from the Victory on October 19, 1805) "and the Dear Friend of my Bosom—the signal has been made that the enemy's combined fleet are coming out of port. . . May the great God of Battles crown my endeavours with success! At all events I shall take care that my name shall ever be most dear to you and Horatia, both of whom I love as much as my own life, and as my last writing before the battle will be to you, so I hope in God that I shall live to finish my letter after the battle."

This letter broke off after a few lines, and when the tumult of the battle of Trafalgar had died down, it was found lying open on Nelson's desk.

ADVENT OF TELEPHONE.

The telephone, they say, now threatens to do away with the love letter. Steele would now telephone to his "dear Prue," and Shelley to Harriet, and a great deal would be lost to us. In a loveletterless world Sam Weller would never post his "walentine" to Mary—that document of which Mr. Weller senior so highly approved. "Wot I like in that 'ere style of writing," he said, "is, that there ain't no calling names in it—no Wenuses nor nothin' o' that kind." Well there are a good many ways of writing a love letter, and each man has his own style. But very few of them sound well in open court.

Mademoiselle Labonne has been nominated for the first time in the history of French Ministries as head of staff in the telephonic and radiophonic department of the Ministry of Post, Telephone and Telegraph. She is the first to hold such a high Ministerial post. Recognition of Mlle. Labonne's ability came after her many years of service in connection with communicati ons.

INDEPENDENT NATIONALITY FOR MARRIED WOMEN

British Feminists Appeal To King

British feminists have appealed to the King, on the occasion of His Majesty's Jubilee, to "grant to those women who were British subjects by birth and who by reason of their marriage have been deprived of their British nationality, the privilege of being free citizens of Your Majesty's Dominions by Your Majesty's Letters Patent under Your Majesty's Great Seal."

They, further, "beg you of your grace in this year of Jubilee to ask Your Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and each of the Dominions to consent to the adoption of uniform legislation to give to the married woman independent nationality in her own person on the same terms as a man or a single woman."

A copy of this petition has been received by Miss Idola Saint Jean, Montreal feminist, from Miss Chrystal Macmillan, of London, chairman of the "Nationality of Married Women Pass the Bill Committee," which has striven for years to have a bill adopted by Parliament which would give equality to married women in matters of nationality.

The preamble to the petition refers to "this auspicious year of Your Majesty's Jubilee, which heralds twenty-five years of a momentous reign during which, in many of Your Majesty's Dominions, the political status of women has changed for the better to a degree never paralleled throughout the course of history."

It is pointed out that by a series of acts of different Parliaments, beginning with the United Kingdom Act of 1870, the right previously enjoyed by the British nationality after marriage with a foreigner has been taken away from her, so that to-day many a British-born woman is treated as an alien in her own country and refused British protection abroad, though she may even see her children given the British nationality which she is herself denied.

The committee is anxious to obtain Canadian signatures to the petition.

Adventures Of A Run-

From Singapore To London---Adventures In Marseilles From Waiter To

(By "L. C. D.")

(In the Sunday "Chronicle" of the 9th inst., "L. C. D." who had run away from India at the age of 19, seized, as he says, with "a romantic fit" and "an insatiable thirst" for knowledge of the world outside this country, told the readers of his trials and privations in Singapore, of his encounter with the C.I.D, and of the misery of his fellow-countrymen in the Malay States, and how, after very great efforts he was able to secure a passage to England where he hoped to appear for the Bar examination. He continues below the interesting narrative of his adventures in Great Britain).

What a strange sensation I experienced when Singapore faded from my sight in a few hours? I was both happy and sad by turns. Happy, because I was, at last, sailing for England. Sad, because I had not seen my parents long since and as there appeared no prospect of any financial aid and the future was uncertain precarious. I was foreseeing a hard struggle in England and not infrequently thought that I might die in my struggle.

All the passengers were Europeans, mostly French. For want of a knowledge of their language (French being the common language on the Continent) I would sit alone on the deck, completely lost in my thoughts. A few English tunes played on the Banjo in a solitary nook, during the quiet hours of the night, attracted a few to my side. Within a week, I became a favourite with many and moved freely. My taste in English music helped me a good deal in my voyage. I am a man with a social bent of mind and my humorous nature and smiling face proved an easy passport into all shades of society. Small children delight me considerably and in their mirthful play and innocent pranks I drown my worries altogether. In the dining hall, while at the piano, it would cheer my heart at seeing myself surrounded by 40 children with their usual pranks, tricks and frolicks. Mr. Whisky (after Dewar's Whisky, almost my namesake) was the name given me by one and all. With a desire to learn something about the European communities, I freely associated with many passengers who could converse in English.

Swiss Journalist Declaims Against Gandhiji

With a certain old Swiss journalist, I discussed politics for hours, gleaning much information about Switzerland, the Kashmere of Europe. He was a queer old man of 70, whimsical, eccentric, and with some other odd peculiarites. He was busy at his autobiography from which he read some most dry pages. One evening, while enjoying a beautiful sunset, he exploded, all of sudden. "I liked once your Mr. Gandhi, but now I have no respect for him. What the Dickens he means taking goats with him to the Round Table Conference? Isn't he too miserly to spend for decent clothes? I wonder how he could secure audience with the King, Ramsay Macdonald and other magnates?" Bursting into a hearty laugh he said" Ah! I hope you don't mind, this mystic of yours is a cross-word puzzle to me. It utterly amazes me to hear how your millions adore him like a demi-God and follow him with extraordinary faith! Indeed he is a standing mystery of the twentieth century." I acquainted him, in brief, with our history, the present movement, the life of Mahatmaji, the brilliant record of his sacrifices, his creed of non-violence and the marvellous change in the nation wrought through his indefatigable effort and untiring energy. I recommended him the French version of Mahatmaji's life-sketch by the well-known savant, Romain Rolland. It gratified me much to note the marked change in his views later and he politely apologised for his hasty and irreverent remarks against the modern prophet.

I met a wealthy American lawyer from New York on a pleasure trip to the famous gaming tables of Monte Carlo. He shunned all company and at times wore a sad and very discouraging look. He would be seen, sinking in an easy chair, basking in the sun, (enjoying a sun-bath, as he styled it). My prying nature ultimately won its way and he confided in me his secret consuming worries and despair. He was a legacy hunter, had married twice, but both the marriages had resulted in divorces. He had hooked a wealthy heiress the third time and married her. Unfortunately, she fell in love with another man and had left him. The loss of the golden egg had affected his peace of mind considerably and he was finding relief in travels. He entertained high hopes of amassing prodigeous wealth at the world-famous gaming tables.

I enquired if he had ever read Miss Mayo's "Mother India." Out of curiosity he had gone through a few pages, but could not give his views, as he knew nothing about India. "Ah, what a lucky goose is she?" he retorted. "Her books sold like hot cakes all the world over. She amassed a prodigious wealth and scored a name into the bargain by publishing mere rubbish and nonsense."

A Russian Couple's Trials

I was much interested in a happy Russian couple with two sweet and well behaved children. It was one of the happiest and most contented European families I have ever met. They all could speak French, German and Swiss fluently and were tolerable in English. Their memories of the Russian revolution, sufferings, cruel execution of their dearest relations, narrow escape and homeless wandering for a shelter and ultimate refuge in the happiest free America, touched me very much. The old husband with his sweet cultured wife dwelt upon their old recollections with eyes streaming with tears, infecting me to some extent. Yes, a man who has passed through the school of adversity, can fully sympathise with the misfortunes of others.

There was only one Indian youth from Bengal who boarded the ship from Colombo, proceeding to America to acquire knowledge of the film industry. This Bengali gentleman used to confine himself to his cabin, never turning up at the dining table. On enquiry from the steward, I located his cabin and introduced myself. He thanked me most profusely and complained that he felt like fish out of water, for want of company. He felt reluctant and shy to stir out and had not enough courage to come to the dining table, not knowing the use of fork and knife. With a little preliminary training of these weapons he emerged one day and sat beside me at lunch. It appeared a hard trial for him, as he imagined that all eyes were centred on him. He gave a tremendous poke into the hard French bread, and lo! the bread jumped, down banged the plate with a crash, to his utter confusion, drying all blood within him. He darted a tragic glance at me. I whispered to h im to overlook the matter altogether, ordering the boy to bring in another one. For full two days he was haunted with the idea that the table-mates must have ridiculed his failure and he practically starved himself till I dispossessed him of this notion, and resored his peace of mind.

In Marseilles

We reached Marseilles after a long voyage and I felt not a little flattered when all the passengers shook my hands, wishing me all the good luck in the world. The mothers, particularly, brought their children, who in their sweet innocent tones stretched their tiny hands, and said "Good-bye, Mr. Whisky," jumping around me, thursting their hands in my long pockets and swinging my camera to and fro. This pleasant voyage fostered in me a deep love for human race, and the inferiority complex dropped from me like a mask.

In order to catch the night train to Paris, Mr. Gupta—my Bengali friend—and myself left the luggage in the railway cloak-room and went to the town. The black, gloomy looking towering buildings, with a dark cloudy sky above, did not cheer me at all. Many French people were driving mule-carts, loaded with charcoal, vegetables, fruits and some other stuff. They thrw curious glances at us. After some contemplation, I discovered the cause of their curiosity. We were doning white tropical solas instead of felts, worn throughout Europe. Quick like shot, we took our hats off, imperceptibly slipped them down into the flowing "nala" and tramped along uncovered. Mr. Gupta addd that my overcoat had a horrible antiquated eastern cut and appeared like a bulky pillow from behind. Being short of money to afford a new costly overcoat, I did not like to part with it at the risk of keeping up-to-date fashion and being frozen to death.

We were hungry and desired to have some breakfast. We entered many shops, but came out disappointed, as none understood English. Finding an old French lady selling pastry in a street corner, we rushed towards her. Selecting some choice pieces, I stretched my hand full of coins, desiring her to take what was her due. Now, where to eat was our next consideration. On a street corner I spied a Frenchman, swallowing a loaf of bread. Being encouraged by the sight, we repaired to the spot. Hardly had we started enjoining our refreshments than I pointed out to Mr. Gupta that we looked like beggars. We burst out with incontrollable laughter and the passers-by enjoyed mighty fun out of it, by joining us. The French are very jolly and gay people. A certain gentleman approaching us remarked in broken English! "Monsiers, you strangers first time in Europe—no understand French. —beautiful comedia—me no talk English, sorry, me give no help, monster—farewell." In cafes and restaurants we met similar fate and could not enjoy a hearty meal. All the eyes were levelled on us as we ordered the waiters for dishes in English.

The coolie, at the railway station, squeezed out from us the extraordinarily high amount of £2— and our grumbling proved of no avail, as none to whom we complained understood us, I was about to bring the matter before the station master, but Mr. Gupta was reluctant, for fear of missing the ready train. The following day we reached Paris.

Paris: "Queen Of The World"

Paris, with its beautiful shaded clean roads, interpersed with velvetty green parks and the luxuriously showering fountains, the gliding beauties with sweet flowing scent of powder and perfumery, the gay humorous people, the centre of modern fashions, richly deserves the appellation, "The Queen of the World." I madly rushed to the tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte to pay my homage and respect. I greedily feasted my eyes upon the gigantic, inspiring statue, his beautiful decorated tomb, enclosing the precious remains of the everlasting glory of France, the Terror of Europe, the monument of human

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Away Indian Youth

And Paris---Struggle For A Living In London---Restaurant Proprietor

power. I visited his museum full with trophies, captured from various parts of Europe. I also visited the historical Tuilleries, the beautiful art gallery and various other important places. After a stay of four days, I bade farewell to Mr. Gupta and started for London.

Dreary Days In London

By eight in the evening, I was on the Victoria Station..... at last in the heart of London, a realization of my early dreams! Taking a taxi, I made my way to the Indian Union. The warden received me most cordially and left room No. 13 (an unlucky number!) at my disposal. By midnight, donning a cotton grown, I came out for a while, banging the door and locking it thereby, with its key on the table. I little knew that the doors were provided with automatic locks, and I stood in terrible fix, shivering with cold. I shouted for the waiter, boy and porter, by turns, but there was no response. While peeping from the stairs like a cat, I could hear a few students in the hall below bursting out with laughter. I could distincty overhear their tantalising remarks. Such is our Indian mentality. Instead of offering a friendly hand, these fellow countrymen chuckled, declaming at the new arrival. I tapped the door of my neighbour, who unlocked my room with his key. Well No. 13..... What a good start!

A few days later, an air-mailed letter from home strongly advised my return. I entreated my parents in several letters to advance me a loan of Rs. 6.000/ to be repaved with compound interest. But this was flatly refused for certain reasons and consequently my all-devouring ambition left me stranded, completely lost in the fog of London, to chalk out my own way. My most respected elder brother had no means to extend help to me, as this noble patriot has dedicated his life to the country's service and went to jail thrice. He cheered and encouraged me in his most inspiring, consoling and affectionate letters. It is he who imbued me with a national spirit, reformed me and showed me the right path of life.

Interview With An Indian Lawyer

Now, my first move was to find out the cheapest lodgings and cook my own meals. Being short of clothes, I ransacked the cheapest second-hand shops and purchased an old pair of shoes from a cobbler in the Petty Court Lane. I made a list of influential Indians in order to approach them for some kind of job. A certain friend strongly recommended my approaching a kind hearted lawyer, long domiciled in London. I repaired to his office. He greeted me with a hearty tremendous hand-shake, offering me a chair and a Turkish cigarette. I felt encouraged. I thought, I had tumbled upon a benefactor, while he felt delighted in having hooked a client! In brief, I acquainted him with my precarious situation and desired some footing in London, in order to achieve my ambition. At these words, his interest faded and he rubbed his hands, and fixing his gaze on the ink-pot said, "Well, well, we—ll, I deeply regret my inability to render you any help, better see so and so." I approached some other well-to-do Indians also, but nothing resulted from these interviews.

Four months had already passed and I was left with my last pound. What to do NOW? Even in this dilemma, fortitude and confidence never forsook me. I am a man and must face the vicissitudes of life with equanimity and boldness—such was the cry of my inner voice. I paraded the streets of London all alone, and answered various advertisements for various agencies. I consulted Mr. Aiman, the warden of our club and sought his advice, had a portable typewriter and thought of turning out something on my machine. With the kind permission of the secretary, I stuck notice in the club, informing the members to have their question papers, thesis, etc., done with promptness at moderate charges.

Hawking In East End

One evening, as I lay brooding over the landlady's bill, in the club, and watching our happy Indians opening their registered covers, heavy with currency notes and cheques, someone enquired whether I was Mr. Davar. He thrust in my hands a bundle of examination papers, fixing its rate It was decidedly cheap. With my precious load, I hurried to my lodgings, with unusual excitement. hurried on with my work till cock's crow, missing dinner and the night repose. He was immensely pleased with my promptness and paid a shilling or two more. In an hour, all acquired wealth vanished in the payment of weekly rent and a hearty meal. In this way, with hard labour, I earned about £5/ a month. Gradually, I began to sell books to the students, on commission, and with hard savings, after defraying my board and lodging, collected £5/9/6.

One day, I went to the East End (the slums of London) for some cheap purchases. It suddenly occurred to me to hawk about in that quarter, selling ties, handkerchiefs and some similar light stuff, during spare hours. None would mark me here and I studied the place well. What a mess and jumble there? Poor Jews, some Indians and Chinese included, sold cheap auctioned stuffs on the footpaths. I was a horribly dirty quarter, with curious looking shaboy, shouting, laughing, quarrelling noisy hawkers. In this locality I met many an illiterate Indian, stuffed into badly ventilated rooms smoking hookas, aiming spits on the walls, passing around big tumblers of tea, indulging freely in abusive language and their common gossip. What a peep of an Indian village atmosphere in the greatest metropolis of the world! Many a loafer of various shade and colour, apparently bent upon mischief, wandered about aimlessly, winking, grimmacing and chuckling at the poor salesgirls in the street. What a different picture from other parts of of London? Just two poles apart!

I Become Waiter In Restaurant

Bar is an expensive course and the admission fee only amounts to £220/- to be paid in advance! The collection of this amount through my own efforts, was a herculean task. One evening, as I was sipping a cup of tea in an Indian restaurant, my attention was attracted towards the waiter pocketing a fair deal of tips. On a personal talk, I gathered that he earned about 15 shillings a day. It made my mouth water. Returning to my lodgings, I was drowned in serious reflections. What shame is there if I serve the dishes on the tables and store tips to make up my fees? It mattered little how long it would take me, but I must be up for anything with resignation and patience. I broke my mind to a friend of mine who thoroughly discouraged my intentions, saying, "It does not become a man of your breeding and education stooping to such a degraded profession; besides, you might lose the chance of becoming a member of the Honourable Society, if it ever leaks out that you have worked in a menial capacity." I pondered over the matter well, concluding to take up the work, disregarding the opinion of others.

Consequently, I approached the proprietor of the Indian restaurant, and was engaged on a trial of two weeks. It pleased me mightily. Miss. Ambition is a powerful mistress. Her period of courtship is full of terrible trials for those who have no other means to rely upon except personal effort and drudgery.

"Ah, sweet money, thou potent dame!
Many a victim thou did'st claim.
Heavy with gold, thou giv'st a hoard,
To empty belly, no bread, no board.
It cost you nought, to spare a share.
To the needy poor, full of cares."

The very first evening, I had the honour of serving the son of a prominent national leader. He entered the restaurant with two girls one in each arm and many a cup was swallowed and two bottles of Johnny Walker were emptied. Then ensued the sweet flow of oration. "Damn the curries. What the hell dirty weather to night? Damn the bloody proprietor and hang all....." It deeply grieved me to hear such funny remarks from the man whose illustrious father held a prominent status in our country. I also had a chance of serving several other prominent Indians, enriching myself with their table talk.

Gathering Experience

By this time, my kind brother sent me £30. To this amount I added my own savings of £15. and entered into a partnership with one-third share. Now I could get spare time which was spent in the libraries. London has a vast field for general knowledge for those who take keen interest in its acquisition. I determined to mix freely with all the nationalities and store first-hand information. Whatever I earned on my typewriter, was utilized in subscriptional fee for various clubs. I became quite familiar in the International Club, and other societies, where I discussed various topics with Russians, French, Polish, Swiss, Italians and the Negroes. With special permissions, I entered the German Refugee Club, where I encountered many doctors, lawyers, politicians, journalists, pouring into London owing to the political upheaval in Germany. I visited various well-known factories, the Royal Air Force and enjoyed the most delightful discourses. I heard the thundering Churchill, George Lansbury and Ramsay Macdonald in the Commons, on our India Bill. What a pleasure I derived in discussing with our exiled patriot, Mr. Saklatwala, who swayed the English audience spell-bound with his determined powerful orations?

"Davar Indian Restaurant"

After three months, my co-partner wanted to retire from business. He desired to dispose off his share which I agreed to buy, paying the value by instalments. Becoming the sole boss of the show, I shifted atonce to a better locality close to Indian students. Within a weak I opened the Davar Indian Restaurant, (after my own name) with great pomp and bustle, earning a good name for prompt up-to-date service. In order to popularise my restaurant, I took part in a musical performance on the Indian Union stage before an audience of 400 people. This brought me in touch with many of our countrymen and the re-

In order to popularise my restaurant, I took part in a musical performance on the Indian Union stage before an audience of 400 people. This brought me in touch

(Continued on page 37.)

Damages For Breach Of Promise Need Not Paid

Judge Holds That Promise Before Decree Nisi Is Made Complete Not Legally Binding

Mr. Justice Hawke decided in the King's Bench Division on May 17 that the £2,000 damages assessed by a jury against Sir Anthony St. John-Mildmay, Bart., for breach of promise, need not be paid.

The judge's ruling was based on the ground that the promise was made between the time when a decree nisi for divorce in favour of the first Lady St. John-Mildmay was granted and the time it was made absolute

Plaintiff was Miss Emily Fender, formerly a registered nurse.

Her solicitor stated after the judgment was given that there would "certainly be an appeal."

Mr. Justice Hawke, in giving his reserved judgment on the legal arguments, said the promise was admitted.

Miss Fender, he continued, was of respectable parentage and good character. Her acquaintanceship with Sir Anthony began in August, 1930, when he was a patient at a nursing home where she was engaged. She knew he was married.

DATE OF THE PROMISE.

In the summer of 1932 Sir Anthony promised to marry her if he could be divorced and their relations became intimate.

In September, 1932, the then Lady Mildmay filed a petition for divorce; a decree was granted in January, 1933, and it was made absolute in July, 1933.

Between those two dates—in February and April—the two promises relied upon in the present suit were made.

"The matter is rendered somewhat difficult for me," the Judge continued, "because of the apparently conflicting dicta of Lord Dunedin and Mr. Justice Darling (now Lord Darling) in two cases which have been cited. I am bound by the authorities which I think cover the matter, and my decision must be for Sir Anthony."

PUBLIC POLICY..

Referring to "the very able arguments of Mr. Eddy" (for Miss Fender), Mr. Justice Hawke said Mr. Eddy argued that it could not be against public policy to uphold a proimse of this kind, made after one of the parties to the marriage (Lady Mildmay) had obtained a decree nisi.

It was maintained that Lady Mildmay thus in some form dissolved Sir Anthony from his marital obligations to such an extent that it was lawful for him at that time to make a promise to marry Miss Fender, and that therefore the promise was enforceable.

Mr. Eddy had also referred to the objection raised that such a promise had a tendency to lead to immorality and said that inasmuch as sexual relations had already been created between Miss Fender and Sir Anthony. that principle could not be applied to the case.

"I don't think" (continued the Judge) "that the mere fact that an aggrieved party to a marriage has taken proceedings and carried them so far as to obtain a decree nisi is sufficient to entitle the wrong-doer to make a promise inconsistent with the obligations of a marriage which in law is still subsisting.

"I think Mr. Morle (for Sir Anthony) is right in saying that until the marriage is finally dissolved Lady Mildmay might at any time change her mind.

"An appeal to Sir Anthony on behalf of his child might have had sufficient weight with him to result in the wife and the husband resuming their relations again.

"I don't think any promise made by Sir Anthony in those circumstances is one which can be relied upon by Miss Fender. I think the authorities show that such obligation as there is in marriage exists until the mutual relations have been put an end to by a court of jutsice."

DIVORCE COURT DISCRETION.

"As to the argument that public policy has changed about this, I don't find any reason to think so. In the Divorce Court the discretion is exercised by a judicial personage, who has all the facts before him and who considers, in each particular case, how far he can go and how far he will not go.

"It seems to be an entirely different thing from saying that the law and public policy has so much changed that parties to a marriage may, by their own actions, put an end to the legal relations in matrimony.

"Much less do I think that anything that one of them does can be construed as a licence to the other to break the general law."

JUDGE AND THE COSTS.

When Mr. Morle, for Sir Anthony, asked for costs, Mr. Justice Hawke remarked: "Has Sir Anthony forgotten how indignant he was when it was suggested to him that he might possibly break his promise?"

Mr. Morle: Sir Anthony is not here. Whether he enforces costs or not I do not know. I am instructed to ask for them.

After argument Mr. Justice Hawke postponed making an order for costs until later in the day. He expressed the view that Miss Fender should have judgment in the action (which included a jewellery claim) with general costs, except on the issue of the breach of promise, in respect of which Sir Anthony was entitled to judgment with costs.

Later, counsel saw Mr. Justice Hawke in his private room and judgment was entered on the lines he had suggested.—"News Chronicle."

The title of "Acharya Nidan-Shastra" was conferred on Mr. Bharamanna Bammanna Upadhyay at the Convocation of the Popat Ayurvedic University, Bombay, held on the 7th inst., in appreciation of his services for the past 24 years as Ayurvedic physician in charge of the Sillak Pannalal Charitable Dispensary at Hirabaug.

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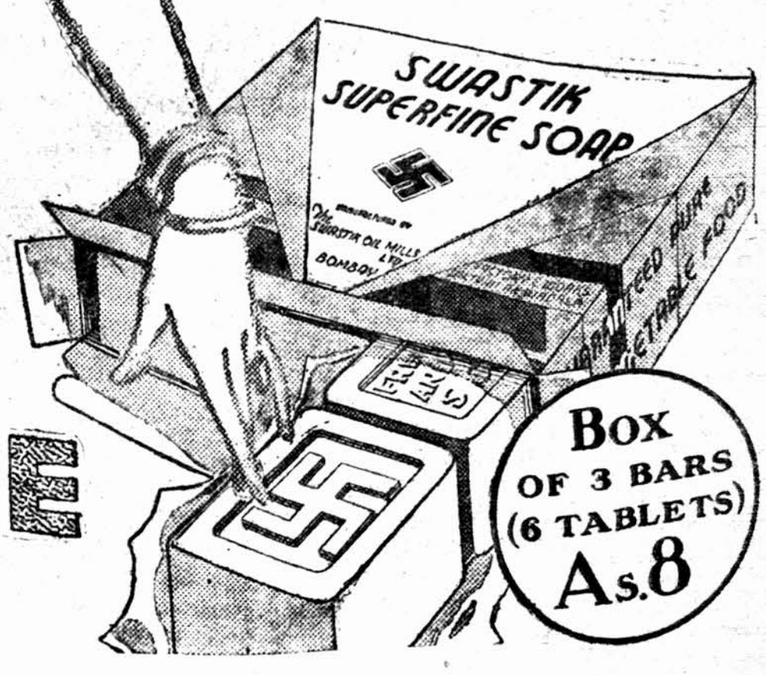

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"The Charm No. 3 received from you in June last year has benefitted me immensely." (Sd.) K. S. SWAMY, M.A.L.T., D.S., Inspector of Schools, Dehra Dun.

"Business side also looked very bright and I hope to surmount the difficulty through it. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your personal favour and though you are miles away from me I feel that heavenly assurance and fatherly hand is guiding me in my delicate time; the more I pour forth the praises, the more I feel that I am indebted to you for this. I like the word Friend you have used for me. May the Almighty bless you and your work in helping the humanity in distress. This I consider to be the most glorious work of all. I shall always pray for your long life and work and not forget to keep in touch with you." (Sd.) Dr. I. D. J. Moon, M.D., etc., Ghutkala Talav, Chanda C. P. 30-4-35.

"I am an old devotee of your Charm. I secured your Navarozi Charm No. 3 in 1932 and it did me good. Since then I have every betterment. Your Charm seems to be removing all evil spirits. I am attaining honours every year and have got better prospects. Twice I was confronted by notorious dacoits and fired at but both times I was saved. Please send me Special Habibi Charm." (Sd.) AULAD AHMAD, Station Officer, P. S. Kaimganj, Dist. Farrukhabad, U. P. 4-3-35.

"I used No. 2 Charm for a year, of course, throughout the year, the officers liked me and I was in the good books of the officers. The very officer who transferred me to a bad place situated in the middle of the forests changed his opinion and transferred me again to better place. The Charm did me good." (Sd.) A. VENKATESWARLU, Sub-Inspector of Police, Rajam, Vizagapatam.

"Last year I had a Charm from you and it did me good. I was able to clear off the difficulties I was then in. Please send me per V. P. P. your Navarozi Charm No. 3 priced at Rs. 25 with the Special Prayers." (Sd.) Dr. R. B. LAL, M.B., F.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Oudh.

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"CONTEMPORARY INDIA"

A Thought Provoking Review

"Contemporary India" is a new literary venture which has started well. It is a quarterly review of Indian affairs and as such fills a much-felt gap in the literary and journalistic sphere. Its first issue which came out in January was a brilliant beginning of its career—which we hope will be long and useful—and contained some really thoughtful and thought-provoking contributions from well-known writers and scholars. The present issue keeps up the high standard set up by its pre-runner and the contents are as varied as they are interesting.

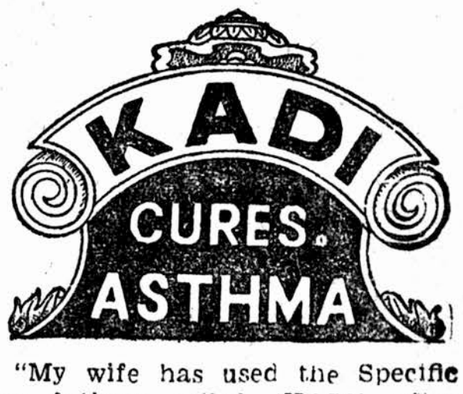
Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's "Call to Young India," an address that was delivered as the President of the Punjab Students' Conference is, of course, the outstanding feature of the journal. Dr. Ramachandra Rau of the Calcutta University writes on "The Reserve Bank of India"—an article well worth reading not only because of its topical interest, but because it is a masterly analysis of the Reserve Bank Scheme which has been imposed on India. "To be dragged after the chariot wheels of the Bank of England," concludes the writer "and be dictated to by the exigencies of the British treasury is, indeed, derogatory to the dignity of the country. Such a policy would never enable the realization of the national economic interests of the country."

Other interesting contributions include Dr. Mack Eastman's "Significance of the I. L. O." and Razia Sirajuddin's "Chughtai's Art and Ghalib's Poetry."

The reviews of important recent publications are exhaustive and thoughtful, while a new but interesting feature is "India in the Press" which contains extracts from the British papers on Indian problems.

The journal is published from Lahore. The price per copy is Rs. 2/8 which appears to be rather high.

K. A. A.



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HEADACHE

There Is Practically No Illness Which May Not Give Rise To This Malady

Pain means that some injury is being done the body. The body may suffer from certain forms of injury without experiencing pain. The severity of the pain may have no relationship to the severity of the injury. For all practical purposes, we may take it as a safe guide that pain is a reliable sign of danger in that it indicates harm or injury to the body (writes Dr. Grant Fleming, M.D.)

One form of pain with which most people are familiar is headache. Headaches, like other pains. mean that something is wrong inside the body. There are many varieties of headache described as sharp or dull, frontal or occipital (front or back of head), morning or evening.

Headache is the most common symptom which we experience. There is practically no illness which may not give rise to headache. It is often the first evidence of the onset of disease. Even more often it is the result of indiscretion in eating or drinking, lack or exercise, constipation, or neglect of some other health need of the body.

If a headache is severe or annoying, it is quite natural that relief should be sought. In many ways, the public are informed as to how relief from pain may be secured by the use of this or that drug. Drugs, however, are of value only when properly used, that is, when prescribed by some one who knows the condition of the patient and the action of the drugs.

The victim of headache who knows from previous experience that his headache has resulted from obvious causes, has no reason to seek medical aid. If it is exercise or fresh air he needs, then he knows where to get these; he can look after his diet and elimination if they are at fault.

There is another group of persons who, in spite of taking reasonable care of their bodies, suffer from persistent, severe or repeated headaches. Such a person is very foolish to rely upon self-medication. These forms of headache are so often a symptom of abnormal states inside the body that he should seek the cause rather than merely treat the headache.

One of the most common causes of headache is eye-strain, which can be relieved by properly-fitted glasses and in no other way It is obvious that if a particular headache is a symptom of anaemia or nephritis, or if it is from emotional causes, if the treatment is to be successful it must be directed towards the responsible cause.

Do not overlook the possible seriousness of headache. Attend to it promptly and properly, and save yourself trouble.

Cure For Auto-Sickness

Empty Peanut Bag Held Over Nose While Breathing Said To Be Effective

If you get car-sick, buy a bag of peanuts, throw the nuts away, and hold the bag over your nose while you breathe. It's a cure announced recently at the American College of Physicians meetings at Philadelphia.

Try it also on seasickness and plane sickness. Any kind of paper bag will do. and it should cure these as well as car sickness under a theory of these ills described to-day.

The treatment was found during a study of "hyperventilation" of the human system described by Dr. William J. Kerr, of San Francisco. Hyperventilation shows itself in the taking of big breaths and the familiar long sighs that follow. They are the body's way of regaining its alkalinity-acidity balance.

In studying the ills due to this balance Dr. Kerr found that too much alkalinity may causec convulsions like those of tetany, and other troubles, included in this same cycle are the varying forms of seasickness. The remedy for them would be an increase in acidity. This he obtained for car sickness sufferers by increasing their breathing of carbon dioxide. As carbon dioxide is a natural product of the human breath, holding a paper bag over the nose effectively raised the carbon dioxide, and acidity.

INTERNAL CANCER

New Test Detects Hidden Malady In 10 Minutes

A new, 10-minute test for hidden, internal cancer in human beings was reported recently to the American College of Physicians by Benjamin Gruskin of Temple University.

He said it worked successfully in 95 per cent. of his cases. The report was made at a Temple University clinic and other workers stated it was successful, one going as low as 75 per cent.

The medical profession never has adopted a test for revealing the existence of internal human cancer. Lack of such a test has been one of the great causes of cancer mortality.

A large proportion of internal cancers are curable by operation if recognized in time. If unrecognized too long they become hopeless. A world-wide search has been on for years to find something that will reveal these hidden growths.

Gruskin uses a hypodermic, under the skin. It may be given in the arm, regardless of the location of the cancer. It is an extract from the connective tissues of embryos of animals.

Within 10 minutes, he said, this hypodermic raises a skin blister, about the size of a finger nail. If the blister is round, that is, the familar shape of all blisters, there is no cancer.

But if the patient has an unknown cancer, pseudopods form at the edges of the blister. Pseudopods means "false feet" and describes an extension of the edge of the blister shaped like a boot.

Mr. Gruskin said these pseudopods show not only the existence of a malignant growth, but the age of the growth. Few pseudopods denote an early stage; more of the "boots" indicate a greater development.—"New York Times".

"THIS FOOD NONSENSE"

Professor Cathcart Rebukes Faddists

Professor P. Cathcart, of Glasgow University, addressing the annual conference of the Scottish National Health Visitors' Association at Stirling in mail week said:

"All the chatter about food we hear to-day has an ill effect in making sensitive people foodconscious.

"That is one of the dangers of to-day. People become food-conscious, then food faddists, food fanatics, and finally missionaries-in-excelsis.

"There is a great deal of nonsense talked about calories—but calories are only a unit of heat. There is no unique hidden value in them.

"Coal and strychnine have good calorific value but not even the most benighted mother would think of feeding her children on a mixture of coal and strychnine."

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DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

INTIMATE CABARETS OF BERLIN

Little Revues Which Reflect Mood Of Passing Minute

(By T. B. Canston)

Much has been written of Berlin's largest theatres, of gala performances at the State Opera in the 'Unter den Linden' and the Municipal Opera in Charlottenburg, of all-star casts at the State Playhouses where full length performances of dramas by Goethe, Schiller and Shakespeare are given. So much indeed, that the stranger passing through the German capital who feels in the mood for a few hours' casual recreation, but not for an evening of so to speak "full dress play-going," is apt to overlook the fact that Berlin has a range of small and intimate cabarets catering for just such a mood.

In making these distinctions between different forms of entertainment there is no reason to imply snobbish discrimination against any particular type of amusement, as though it were, for instance, better to go to the opera than to attend a prize-fight. Nor even, vice-versa, according to the latest form of inverted snobbishness prevalent among the very young, that low-brow forms of fun should be preferred to highbrow. Suffice it then that there are moods in which one is prepared, steeled against the worst, to witness, without qualms, a bull-fight or a ladies' remnant sale. And there are other times when one is disposed to drop in casually for an evening of cabaret, on the off-chance of being amused.

Larger Variety Shows

Berlin can also provide vaudeville on a more extensive scale. There are two outstanding music halls of this character. In the central district, for instance, there is the Winter Garden with its famous "blue sky" ceiling in which nobody has yet succeeded in counting the number of stars; and more important still for the general comfort of the playgoer supper is served to the visitor at his seat during the performance. In the Western district of Berlin, near Kurguerstendamn, there is the Scala which both in its proportions and its style of entertainment conforms particularly to the average Anglo-Saxon's idea of a music hall.

I am purposely excluding from this article the kind of bars which exist in every capital in the world. The kind where the band strikes up with remarkable suddenness as you enter, more lights are turned on, and you feel yourself the somewhat embarrassed target of solicitude from everybody, waiters, bar-girls, all insatiably inviting your attention in a manner that seems to promise an expensive evening.

Berlin has this saving grace. Its entertainments depend primarily upon the patronage of the city's inhabitants, who having lived through years of economic crisis before tasting the fruits of prosperity again, are shrewdly bent on getting their money's worth out of an evening's entertainment. You are best able to see the Berliner in his element at those small cabarets which do not specifically cater for foreigners and which reflect much of mood and humour of the city's inhabitants. Within the restricted space of this article four examples must suffice.

Cabarets In All Parts

In the industrial north of Berlin there is, for instance, Carow's Lachbuhne; in the South-East also in the heart of another working class quarter, is Bendow's Bunte Buhne, while from the wide choice offered by Berlin's western residential quarter I might select the Tingel Tangel and the Katakombe.

At Carow's Mr. Erich Carow is himself the presiding genius of the place, a lank, wild-eyed figure who plays quarrel-some or submerged husbands with the raucousness of a pantomime clown like George Jackley but with a strange tebperamental strain—almost as though King Lear had fallen from the high estate of royal madness to playing knock-about comedy roles. In him we see ourselves henpecked by wives, browbeaten by neighbours and pitied by relatives whom we had hoped to impress, till such reproachful obstacles about the house as broken chairs, dirty crockery, odd boots and empty bottles simply call to be used as missiles against a plotting world.

The show at Carow's usually begins early in the evening with a variety programme, it is only after the interval that Carow himself makes his appearance in one of these domestic tragi-comedies which often go on long after midnight. There is no seat in the house priced at over a mark for the audience, most of whom have dug themselves in for the evening with beer and sausage to last out the performance, appreciate full measure.

A Pickwick—With A Difference

Bendow's Bunte Buhne down at Kottbusser Tor is installed in a vast, old fashioned theatre which gives, on first entry, a slight impression of incongruity as though farce were about to be enacted in a cathedral. But Bendow's company "puts it over" on the audience and soon the huge auditorium seems the right receptacle for this shrewd blend of sophisticated comedy with large scale spectacle. The life and soul of the show is Wilhelm Bendow himself, a tiny, twinkling Pickwickian figure who has graduated in stagecraft through the playing a variety of classical roles before he developed his individual vein of humour in the impersonation of a series of sharp-tongued wizened old dames and precocious imp-like schoolboys.

And now for the residential Western quarter of Berlin! (I have avoided the expression "West End" for fear of confusion with a particular railway station and suburb bearing that name which lies farther out to the West). The Tingel Tangel has been re-opened after a long interval by a company of young players who are staging on a somewhat ambitious scale miniature revues of a largely satirical nature which have met with considerable success. Several rising stars of the screen feature in the programme which has attracted in consequence a large number of film "fans" to this enterprising little theatre.

Upstairs In Catacombs

The Katakombe, paradoxically for a cabaret named the Catacombs, occupies upstairs premises adjoining the Scale. The entertainment here has an element of seeing casualness, concealing its efficiency rather than flaunting it. Behind the apparently inconsequential ruminations of Werner Finck, compere and motive spirit of the revue, lurks a demon of quiet and cheerful impudence dear to the Berlin public. The mental atmosphere is too astringent to permit indulgence in much languishing pathos. But the simple directness in the Berlin character where sentiment, not too high falutin,' is concerned, provides a welcome antidote to the satirical element and lends by unexpected contrast a piquancy to the programme here. An earnest young poet will emerge before the curtains to read his (or her) latest, brief 'magnum opus,' next perhaps follows a high spirited dialect song, sung by Rudolf Platte, or a burlesque ballet (but why not let ballet provide its own finer mimic without clowning paraphrase?), then Henry Lorenzen performs one or two humorous impersonations with no more "props" than a chair to sit down on, indeed on this tiny stage more is indicated by suggestion than by visible scenery! The casual air of improvisation is worn throughout, but worn by professionals who have been schooled never to allow "gagging" to degenerate into private charades, nor to let the attention of the audience wander by really artless fooling.

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The March Of Science

REMEMBERING

Prof. Bartlett's New Theory

Remembering is usually supposed to be a process of recapitulation. When a person tries to remember a series of events he is supposed to disinter from some hidden region an account of the events that was impressed on his brain at the time of their occurrence. According to this theory, remembering consists in finding a stimulus which will bring into operation again the traces left in the brain by the events. Professor F. C. Bartlett, of Cambridge, has explained in "Scientia" the case against this theory. He contends that remembering is not an attempt to recover a complete record that has been lost but a process of reconstruction, in which the mind attempts to reconstruct the past series of events. Remembering is an act of construction rather than of repetition Professor Bartlett says that much experimental research into the phenomena of memory has been done with nonsense syllables. It appears that the majority of experimental subjects persist in forming the nonsense into some sort of pattern when they try to remember it. The biological importance of the reconstructive element in remembering is clear, as the organism rarely has to deal with exactly the same situation twice, and there are few occasions when information can be used without adaptation. Apart from school examinations there are few occasions when sheer repetition is of much value: The reconstruction element in most remembering is, in fact, closer to the characteristics of constructive imagination and thinking.—"Manchester Guardian".

(Continued from Col. 4)

ments on the visibility of objects were made at the National Physical Laboratory. It was found that coloured lights of the same intensity as ordinary white lights did not increase visibility in any detectable amount. It is conceivable that the use of coloured lights in fogs is of some psychological value in making drivers more careful, but they do not appear to have the advantage of showing objects up better.—"Manchester Guardian".

Why Venus Is So Bright

"Evening Star" Is Nearest Astral Body To Us In Universe Except Moon

Everybody is asking what that brilliant star is that shines in the early evening above the sunset.

It first came into view several weeks ago and has been growing brighter and climbing higher daily and will continue to do so till the end of July.

It is the "Evening Star," the planet Venus, the nearest body to us in the universe except the moon.

That is one reason why it is so bright; but another even more important reason is that this little world, almost the same size as our earth, is surrounded by an atmosphere which is probably thicker than our own and certainly very much more cloudy, whites Dr. R. L. Waterfield in the "News Chronicle."

"A fhite cloud with the sun shining on it is almost as dazzling as snow and that is why Venus, shrouded in her envelope of clouds, shines like a great snow-ball."

There will be occasions these next few months when the moon and Venus are close together in the west, and then, if you use an opera glass, you will see how dazzling is the snow-white lustre of the star in contrast with the tarnished-looking moon.

But the atmosphere of Venus which makes her so beautiful is the astronomer's bugbear. It prevents us almost entirely from seeing her surface with our telescope

As a result we know practically nothing of what is happening there, which is particularly tantalising, as some people think that she is the one other body in the universe we know of that is likely to be the abode of life.

"Recently, however, with the aid of the spectroscope astronomers in America have been able to analyse the light reflected from the clouds of Venus, and have found evidence there of the gas called "carbon dioxide."

No evidence as yet has beeen found of the presence of oxygen, the one gas that on earth is necessary for animal life. But vegettable life can exist in pure carbon dioxide and vegetable life is capable of gradually converting carbon dioxide into oxygen.

It is very widely held that ages abo our own atmosphere consisted mainly of carbon dioxide and that the green things that flourished on the earth's surface gradually produced oxygen from it and propared the world for the support of animal and human life.

So maybe this is what is now happening on Venus.

As his mother, Mrs. Louard Wells, was suing the second wife of Carveth Wells, explorer, for 50,000 dollars for alienation of her husband's affections, John Carveth Wells (above), son of the explorer, was selling matches in London streets to make a living for his wife, his baby and himself. The suit, brought in Bridgeport, Connecticut, was decided in favour of the elder Wells' first wife. She was awarded 5,000 dollars. Young Wells, shown in the above picture at his trade, is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England.

SCIENTIST RIDICULES MYTH OF SUPER-RACE

There Is Neither Aryan Nor Purely -German Race Now, Says Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole

The department of anthropology of the University of Chicago approves the suggestion made recently by Dr. I. Zollschan of Carlsbad that the League of Nations call an international conference of scientists to enlighten the world on the question of race.

"The idea of a superior race is preposterous, scientifically speaking," declared Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, head of the department. "The Nordic race has been so diluted that even in the Scandinavian countries not 50 per cent. are pure Nordic. There is no German race. Apparently Hitler is as much Alpine as Nordic. Nelther is there an Aryan race, as Herr Hitler is now trying to call the Nordics. Aryan is a linguistic term, and is used to designate those peoples who speak an Aryan language, such as the Hindoos, who are just as good Aryans as Hitler. Moreover, the Jews are just as good Caucasians as the Germans. Nor are they a race in the biological sense. They are a religious group with a set of traditions of their own."

In these opinions Dr. Cole was supported by Professor Edward B. Reuter of the University of Iowa, who is a visiting professor at the University of Chicago. Dr. Reuter asserted there is not "an iota of biological evidence to sustain the contention that the Nordic or any race is superior to any other."

Both authorities agreed that it would be an excellent thing if the confusion prevailing in many minds as to the nature and significance of race could be cleared up.

COLOURED LIGHTS IN FOG

Coloured motor headlights are often used in foggy weather, on the ground that they reveal objects more easily. The light waves of short wave-length, such as the blue and the green, are cut out. As these short waves are reflected more easily by the particles of water and smoke in the fog they produce more glare than the longer waves. The value of the coloured light was supposed to reside in the reduction of glare. During the prolonged fogs of last winter experi-

(Continued in Col. 1).

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BROTHERS

Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

It is not unusual to recognise a person at first sight as a brother or some close relation of a friend by the marked family resemblance the stranger may bear to the one known to you in respect of his nose, ears, eyes etc.

In this competition two sets of faces are illustrated. Each face in the set of pictures numbered 1, 2, 3,.....on the opposite page has a resemblance in one way or another to a corresponding face in the set of pictures marked A, B, C,.....given on this page although their head gears and dresses may be quite different.

What you have to do is to pick out brothers from the two sets of illustrations, For instance there is a marked resemblance between "F" and No. 11. You therefore, enter No. 11 against F, in the entry coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and submit your solution before 19th June observing the following rules:—

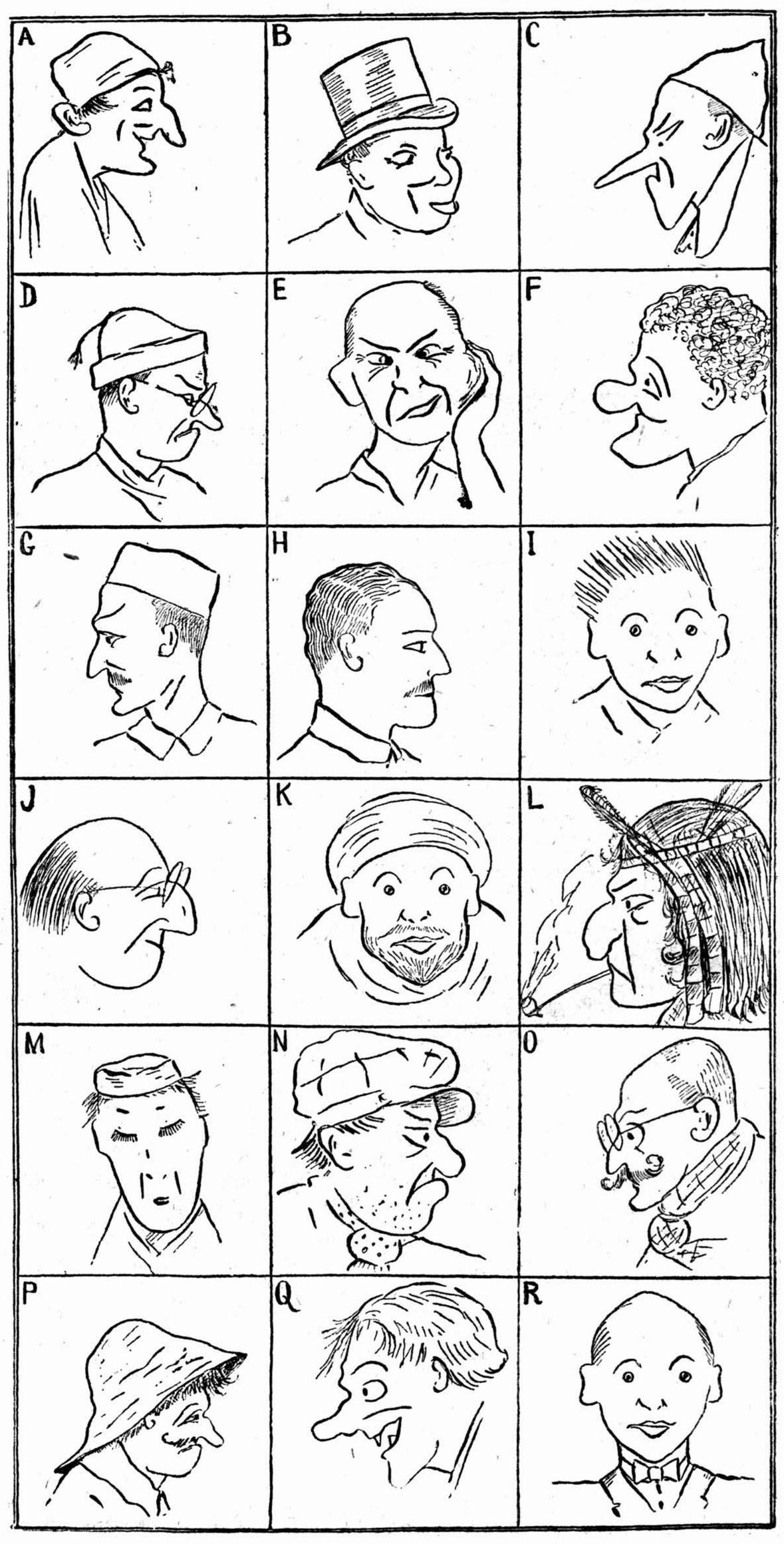
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under :—

A HAND DELIVERY-Local competitors may if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address : Competition Manager. "Red House" 140, Parsee Bazar Street. Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager. Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt



BROTHERS

COMPETITION

(Continued)

must accompany the Entries. A Competitor. however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

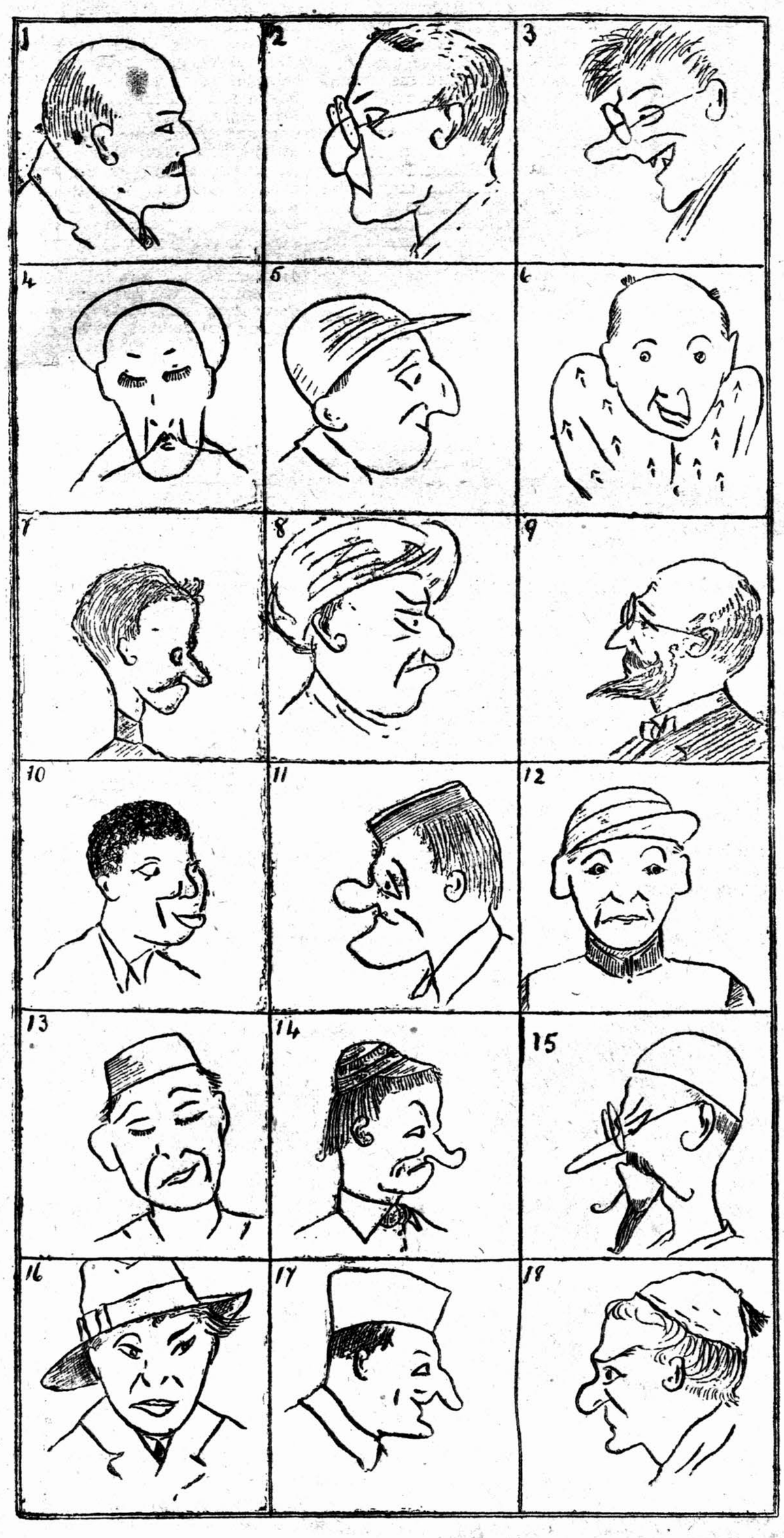
4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 19th June 1935, the closing date.t Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition : the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 30th June 1935.



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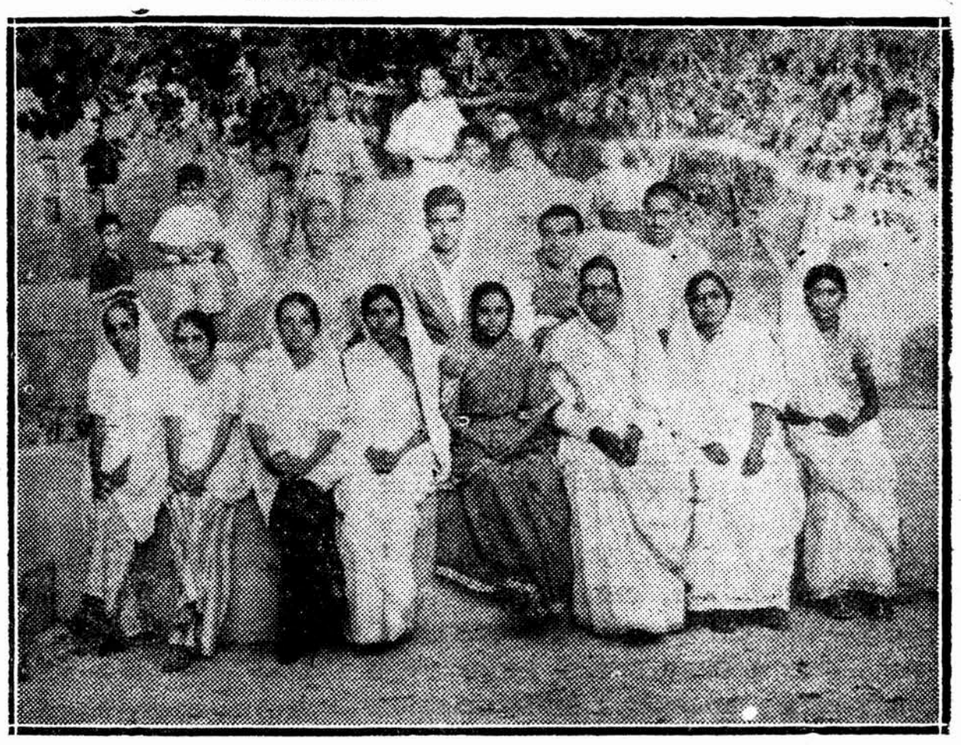


A group photograph of the Balkanji-ji-Bari workers who collected at Hyderabad at the time of the local branch anniversary celebrations.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have to tell you so many things this time...Well, I must begin them at once!

First of all, I should apologise for my being unable to write anything for you last Sunday. I was in the villages of Sind and I tried my best to see that my write-up for the "Corner" reached the "Bombay Chronicle" in time: but somehow it didn't. And I hope you will be kind enough to pardon me for it...

Then, heaps of letters from you remain unreplied. I was very anxious to read them through, so I have opened them all. However, I regret I cannot make replies all at once. I am trying to attend to them alright. And many of you shall be receiving replies even before this "Corner" is published. The rest shall find replies here next week, surely.

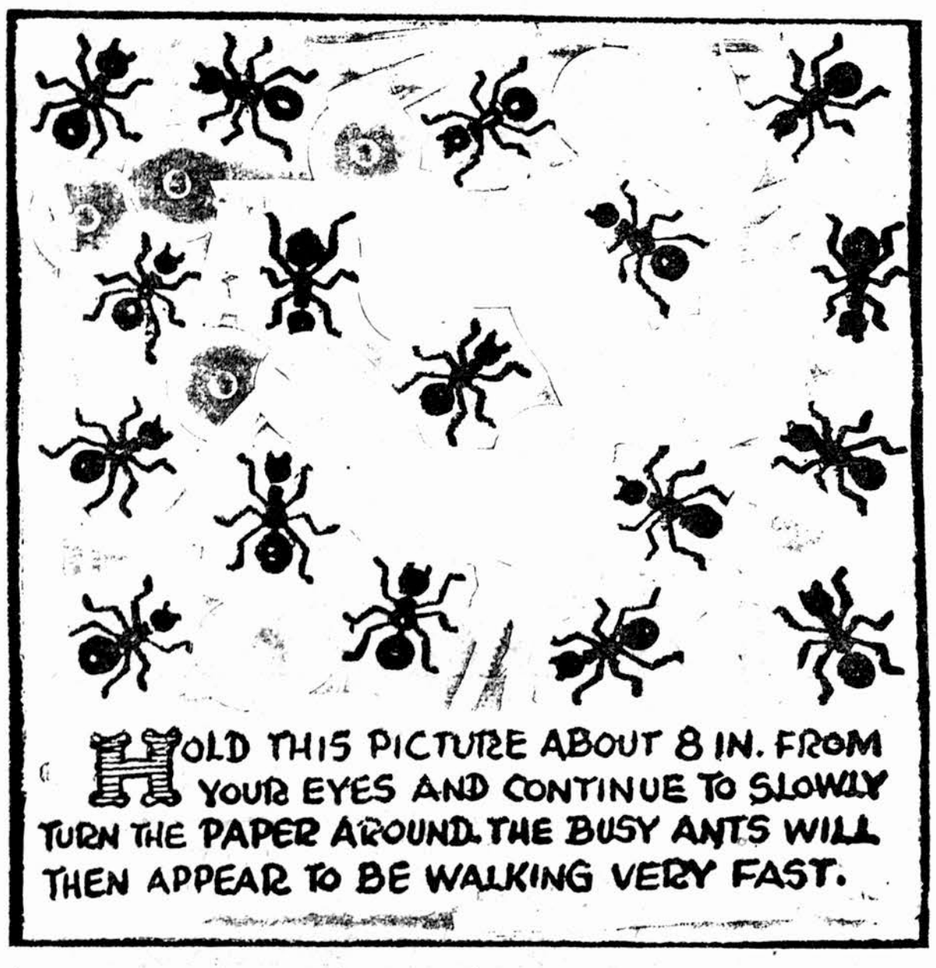
* * * *

Shall I now speak to you about my tour in Sind? I have told you something in one of my previous letters, and I have to resume the description of the Hyderabad Balkan-ji-Bari anniversary function.

Children had a full-day excursion to Gidu on 17th May. Here the river Indus flows majestically and it is indeed a sight to see, specially in the moon-lit nights, and when you are in a boat. An exhibition of things prepared by and for children was also opened on that day. One could see such nice things there! I wish our children attended to industrial education more than the school studies.

On 18th May they had dramatic performances for children. And the same programme was repeated on 19th May for the elders. Their pieces of dance, music, dialogues etc., were very much appreciated by the audience, who could realize now as to how education would be had through entertainment and how art helped the growth of culture in a child.

Groups and batches of children were seen going to the Majestic Cinema on 20th May for a special talkie show arranged for them. No less than 3000 children enjoyed pranks of the Mickey Mouse and his companions on the screen. They laughed and laughed and jumped and clapped, feeling one with the un-real beings in pictures.


HOLD THIS PICTURE ABOUT 8 IN. FROM YOUR EYES AND CONTINUE TO SLOWLY TURN THE PAPER AROUND. THE BUSY ANTS WILL THEN APPEAR TO BE WALKING VERY FAST.

And on the evening of the same day were organised sports, where children gave the proof of their strength and cleverness. The most delightful of the games were the Clutches Race of girls, the Pillon Fighting of boys, and the Tug of War between combined parties of girls and boys both. The function ended with a prize distribution...and the winners felt so lucky and others so happy that one could not but praise them and enjoy the general outlook of their behaviour.

* * * *

After these anniversary celebrations were over I had the pleasure to meet Hyderabad Children separately. In this meeting, they gave me a feast of songs and stories, and I gave them a story too. They asked me several questions, and I gladly replied to them all.

Then, accompanied by our President Dadi Parwati T. Gidvani and two children I went to visit Tando Md. Khan and Tando Alahyar, two villages nearby Hyderabad. At these places also we had a very nice time. Children felt like never leaving us and so did we, but how could we help parting!

Having finished our tour in the villages, we came back to Karachi where children had very kindly fixed up a long programme for us. Apart from the usual meetings, where they gave us lots of dances, music, stories, physical feats, etc. etc., they had arranged for a full-day excursion to Malir, where we enjoyed immensely.

I had the pleasure also to meet children of Pushpa Bhavan, our school for boys and girls of three to six years age. You enjoy the company of these children and their items of interesting pieces of recitations, etc. far better than those of the elderly ones. I felt so happy to see how these little children were slowly and steadily marching on the footsteps of learning—enjoying education with the help of entertainment, and thus trying to attain their aim in life!

* * * *

We returned to Bombay by boat again. Some of our friends advised us that we should travel by train as these are practically the days of Monsoon. But I thought it would be worthwhile having an experience of the sea-voyage during these days. And having had that experience, I can well say that Sea voyage is far more pleasant than the train-travel.

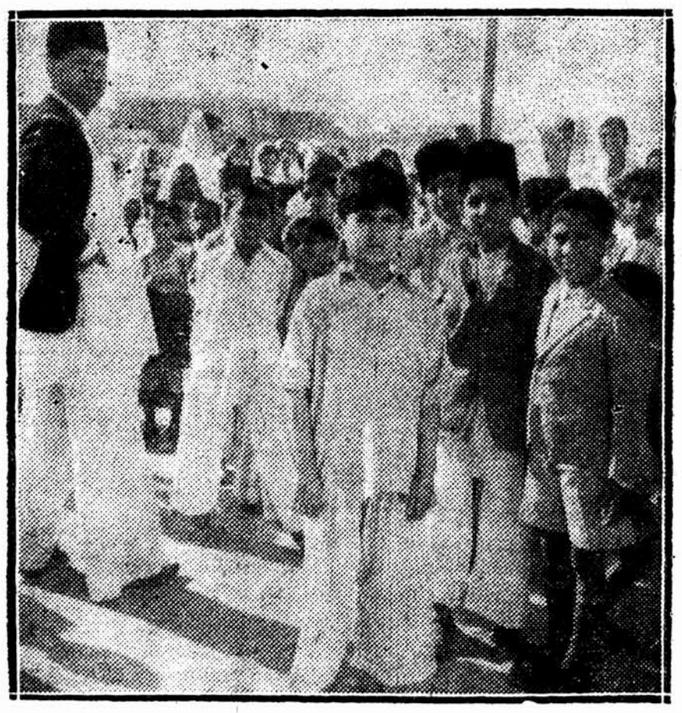
We occupied the uppermost deck, which practically speaking, belonged to us exclusively. Little Shiela felt a little bad on the first night; but for the remaining day and night she felt quite alright, and on the contrary, helped us being in our proper moods. She sang to us, played with us and gave us many a delightful treat...In short, she made us happy, quite happy.

Last time, when we were going to Karachi, we saw no fish of any kind in the sea, and I wondered how was that? Now, while coming to Bombay, we did see many kinds of fish, big and small ...and the coast—a long straight line of buildings—looked so grand and beautiful! At a distance, we could also mark the lightning, giving us an idea that the Monsoon is about to be started

On Saturday 8th instant. Our ship s.s. "Vasna" had just arrived in the port of Bombay: It was about 7-30 a.m. when for the first time we got slight showers of rain—And, since then,—well, the rains have been having their full fumes alright. And already the trees look bright and beautiful with their fresh green attires! Indeed, it is pleasant to see now and then the two big trees in front of my window, near which I generally write this Corner.

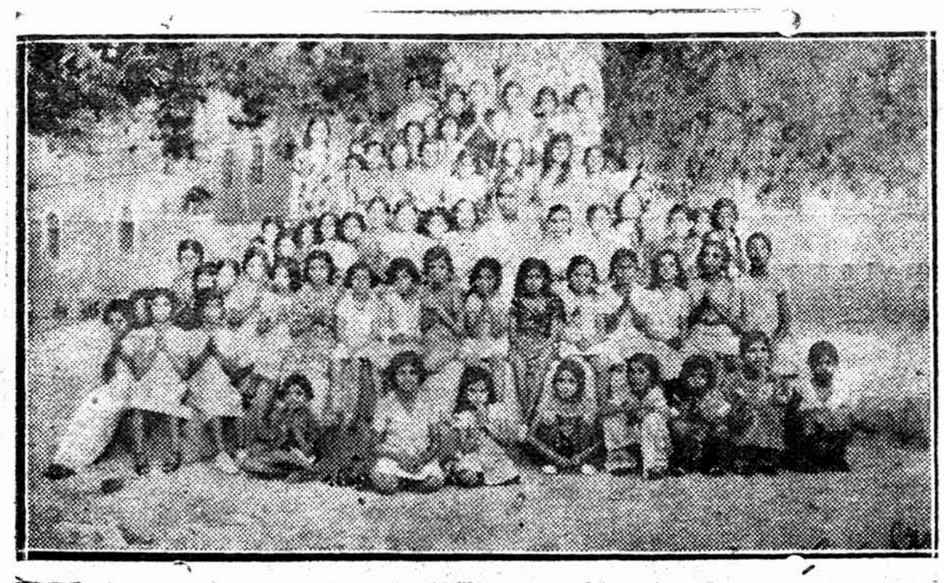
* * * *

Now, perhaps, we would start group meetings of our children members in the other parts of Bombay as well. We shall see how we can begin. Some of our friends were anxious and ready to help me when I was going to Sind. I shall now speak to them again



Children of Tando Md. Khan branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari, who entertained their Dadi and Dada at the time of their visit to their place.

Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari children just alighted from the train at Malir, a garden-village nearby, where they had a full-day excursion with Dada.



Hyderabad Balkan-ji-Bari girls' section: In the centre is seated Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani, President of the Sind Children's Association.

and see what could be done. In the meanwhile, may I know from children themselves, where they would like to have the meetings? Please do write to me, all of you who are interested in the cause.

Before closing—Yes, I must relate to you a story: —

When the little city boy, Manmohan, and his small sister, Sushila, came to Basanti they were closely watched by Jaysingh, the country boy. For he and Manmohan were just almost so much the same size that Jaysingh's bare feet could quite easily have gone into the city boy's shoes. Jaysingh knew this because he had put his foot down into the mud where Manmohan's shoe had gone, and the print left there exactly fitted him.

But if Manmohan's foot was Jaysing's size, his heart was not. Jayasingh was certain of this, for Manmohan didn't seem to have a heart at all. Why, he was so timid and afraid that during his first evening in the village he was frightened when the jackals howled! Jaysingh's lips curled in scorn when he saw this.

Jaysingh's scorn was still making him laugh when, the next morning, he was driving his father's two big black buffaloes to the tank for water. 'Ho ho!' he was saying to himself as he rode the hindmost beast, "that city boy, I imagine would be frightened even by a buffalo. It's easy to see that when he was a baby he wasn't brought up on Rajput milk like myself. No wonder he is a coward instead of a brave man like myself."

* * * *

Just then the old buffalo in front gave a snort. It was a bad-tempered beast at times, and the sight of a little strange boy holding his little sister's hand and waling by the tank aroused all its ill humour. Head up and eyes flashing it charged, and with a scream the little girl ran towards a bamboo thicket, while the boy stood facing the beast, pale and frightened and trembling. In a flash Jaysingh was on the ground and in two flashes belabouring the great black beast with his lathi. Manmohan thanked him tearfully, and then blushed when the Rajput lad called out "Coward!" as he turned his back on him.

"What a coward that boy is, Baba!" Jaysingh remarked later on when he had told the story to the old shopkeeper who had his little store near the village post office, "Can you imagine a boy being afraid of a buffalo? Why, he was trembling so much that it's a wonder you didn't think there was an earthquake!"

The old man had listened to the story in silence. Now he spoke, "Jaysingh, that was a very nice thing for you to do when you stopped the buffalo. It might have hurt the boy, you know. But you are not afraid of buffaloes, and so you did not have to be brave when you drove it away. That boy, though 'did' have to be brave, and he 'was' too, braver than you. For he was afraid, and yet he didn't run away. He just stood there facing the danger and gave his little sister a chance to escape. And now I suppose he thinks he is a very big coward, and you also think he is. But I think he is a very brave boy.

Annual festival of "Gogatsu-no-Sekku" or the Boys' Festival of Japan, observed on May 5 at Tokyo attended by hundreds of lovely kindergartens in the city. In front of the big portrait of "Shogi-san", or the hero of tradition, scores of children dressed in paper-armors, celebrated their festival.

"For he is a brave person who does something he is afraid to do than he who does something he is 'not' afraid to do."

* * * *

I am very sorry I can give no other matter for publication this week. You must, however, expect something very fine next Sunday.

And one thing more—on Friday the 14th inst., will be celebrated the birthday of Prophet Mohammed. It is also Zarthost-no-Diso, a big day for Parsis. So I must send my greetings to all our Muslim and Parsi sisters and brothers!

One thing more. I believe you have heard and read about the calamity of the Quetta earthquake. I understand that some of our members also succumbed to death on account of this great misfortune. Let us pray for them and also all others who are dead, that their souls may rest in peace! And, please do try to save whatever little you can from your own "Kharchi" and send it for the help of the sufferers.

Have you, or have you not as yet joined Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association? Why have you delayed so far? Any particulars you wish to know or any difficulties you wish to be solved? Please, then, wirte to us immediately, enclosing a three-pice stamp only to cover the postage, and intimating us of your age.

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News From Far & Near

"SPARE A DIME."

New York City officials report that of the 6,261 persons arrested for begging in the streets in the fifteen months ended last March, 5,295, were abnormal (the category included alcoholics, narcotic addicts and persons physically or mentally handicapped) and 966 were "apparently normal." The officials say that the kind-hearted who give coins to these panhandlers "are deterring rather than assisting in their rehabilitation."

SIAM'S BOY KING BORN IN REICH.

Ananda Mahidol, Siam's new 9-year-old King, was born in Heidelberg, it has now been discovered.

According to the record, the young King's father served as an officer of the German Navy before the war. In 1924 he made a tour of the country in order to renew acquaintance with old friends. Soon after his arrival with his wife in the old university town the Prince was born.

DANCE OF CONSOLATION.

Toyoki Mikami, a ritualist of the Kawasumi Shrine in the Takata district of Hiroshima Prefecture, and 28 farmers, all of whom served in the Russo-Japan war, recently came to Tokyo on an unusual mission.

They gave a kagura dance in the hall of Yasukuni Shrine to console the souls of the soldiers fallen in battle.

The priest of the shrine and the men from the rice fields journeyed to Tokyo of their own free will and at their own expense in order to give this performance.

REDS RESTORE CATHEDRAL

The Ukraine Government has decided to restore the cathedral of Saint Sophia, Kiev. The cathedral. built in the eleventh century, was the first stronghold of Christianity in Russia. It has fifteen domes and is unrivalled in Europe for its mosaics and frescoes.

PRINCE'S BRAIN-WAVE

Children attending Haddon Church of England School, near Peterborough, collected pennies for King George's Jubilee Trust and sent them yesterday with a letter to the Prince of Wales, saying:—

"We think it was a jolly fine brain-wave of yours. We are all signing except four little toddlers, who are too small to write their names.—With love, Yours loyally."

£200,000 SCHOOL WITH NO PUPILS

Marr College. Troon, Ayrshire, which is to open in September, was ready for use five years ago. It cost £200,000. It can accommodate 400 pupils. A rector was appointed at a salary of £1,200 a year. But not a single student has entered the school, and not a class has been held.

Sir Alexander Walker, sole trustee of the Marr College funds, said to a "Sunday Express":—

"Governors will be appointed this year from the prominent universities of Britain, the county council of Ayrshire, and the local council of Troon.

"It is probable that I will have to go to the Court of Session to obtain the necessary permission to appoint them.

"After that I shall resign all control over the Marr College funds."

The great building, the fulfilment of the dream of Charles Kerr Marr, who left £700,000 when he died in 1919. stands silent and untenanted but for a caretaker.

For five years, while the legal disputes have caused delay after delay, that solitary caretaker has been polishing floors that are never walked on, dusting rooms in which no classes meet.

Outside lie sixty acres of playing fields on which no game has been played.

PERSIA HAS TALLEST MAN IN THE WORLD

A strange human being has been discovered by a German scientist who recently was travelling in Persia. The case is said to be a real medical one and a wonder at the same time. He is the world's tallest man ever known. The Persian giant according to a recent account in the American Medical Journal, is ten feet and six inches high, was found at Bushir, Persia. Prof. Albert Fuchs of Austria was the discoverer. The giant is only 19 years old and weighs 420 pounds. One picture shows a close-up of the giant's face, which is now covered with tumors. The giant is normal in every way, says Prof. Fuchs, but his abnormal height makes him to lie down and he is very slow in moving about.

Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, millionaire race-horse owner and chairman of the British-American Tobacco Co., with his bride, the former Mauritia Martha Shaw of the United States, as they left the register office after their marriage. The first wife of Sir Hugo died last year at the age of 64. His bride is 30 years his junior.

'VARSITY GRADUATES AT 12

Amazing Claims Made For "Precocity Extract"

Claims for "Precocity Extract." a gland treatment that makes rats grow up, physically and mentally, in half the normal time, have now been substantiated and reported to the American Philosophical Society.

It now remains to be seen to what human uses it can be put, states Reuter's Philadelphia correspondent. Some of the predictions made are startling.

These include—babies growing into prize-fighters at the age of six, and university graduates at 12.

The making of a "Dictator's Elixir," by which boys could be speedily turned into full-size fighting men is also forecast.

The extract comes from the thymus gland of calves and hopes for its human usefulness are based on the fact that all children have thymus glands.

It was thought formerly that the thymus gland in human beings dried up at the age of puberty. But it is now believed by Dr. Leonard Rowntree, who is in charge of the investigations, that the gland only changes its state at that age.

The effect of the treatment on rats came indirectly. The thymus extract was not given to young rats, but to their parents.

The unbelievably fast development came after the second and third generations.

An uplift worker, visiting a prison, was much impressed by the melancholy attitude of one man she found.

"My poor man," she sympathized, "what is the length of your term?"

"Depends on politics, lady," replied the melancholy one. "I'm the warden."

Adventures Of A Run-Away Indian Youth

(Continued From Page 25.)

with many of our countrymen and a resultant increase of my customers.

In the eyes of my customers, I passed for a rich man. Most of the students envied and respected me. They would throw casual remarks, "What a lucky chap you are, bossing over so many servants, carrying on your studies, earning and supporting yourself in a most expensive place like London."

To do business in London is not a joke, especially without the backing of any capital. None knew, what my position was! All this costly show, with only a shilling to my credit in the Lloyd's Bank! It was a costly affair, demanding strict supervision, inexhaustible fortitude, tact, and killing labour. My cook, married to an English wife with two budding kiddies, got £3—a week. The manager, who was fixing his attention on a blooming dairy maid, received £3 a week. The Greek waiter was paid 25 shillings a week. He squandered his money on a coquette waitress in the adjoining Italian coffee shop. There was another Burmese waiter and an assistant Egyptian cook. All my staff had a jolly good time, as I was the most lenient master, as they avowed many a time. Rent, wages and other bills amounted to £80 a month, approximately.

Journey To Manchester

I was fearing a terrible competition in my vicinity as a fat bug intended opening the Delhi Restaurant on a large and extensive scale. One evening, a few students arriving from Manchester, strongly suggested my opening an Indian Restaurant there. This was not a bad idea. Quick like shot, to avail myself of the first opportunity, after leaving some hasty instructions to my manager, I left for Manchester the very night. On the following morning I was in Manchester, one of the most important industrial centres of the British Isles. I visited all the important colleges and the Manchester University, counting the number of Indian students. On close investigation the prospect and scope did not appear much encouraging. Before returning to London, I liked to visit some important mills. Consequently, I rang up a Jew friend of mine whose father is one of the directors and has a good share in the cotton industry. He escorted me to a few mills and the foreman explained to us many things. I was much delighted to see the wonderful work turned out by the huge powerful machinery. I encountered a lot of unemployed workers, sitting in batches, chatting in the vicinity of mill areas.

British Unemployed And Gandhiji

My attention was particularly drawn towards a poor British labourer, who stealthily, picked up the cigarette-end I had thrown away. Out of courtesy, pacing back, I offered the man a fresh cigarette. He took off his shabby hat, remarking, "You American, Sir." "I am an Indian," replied I. "I see, you come from the land of Gandi. Sir, why is your Gandi, particularly against us and exhorts his people to boycott our cloth? We are having a very bad time through his propaganda...." By this time, a fair circle surrounded me. I delivered a short friendly speech, sympathising with their hard condition, disarming their wrong notions and wishing better friendly relations when the British Government atisfied the aspirations of discontented India. I said, "Gentlemen, we are fighting for freedom, justice and equality and the boycott is one of the weapons employed to rouse the interest and attention of your masses. We have no prejudice against you people." "You are perfectly justified, Sir, in your fight for freedor" shouted one and all in a delightful chorus. "Liberty is the birthright of every man. Sir, when you go back to your country, tell your people, our good wishes and sympathy will never fail them in their struggle for political emancipation. But please see, do not aim your attacks on us, the poor labourers."...A batch accompanied me to the railway station and greeted me off as I made for London. How simple and nice those folks are, knowing nothing of India, excepting Bombay Aga Khan's horses and that luminous star, Mahatma Gandhi, the pride of our Motherland! A vast majority of the British people know nothing about India. Many cherish sweet dreams of visiting this land of ours, still freely rumoured for its fabulous wealth.

Patriotic Britishers

Happy, free London, ever surcharged with political atmosphere! You would encounter all the shirts, the Red, the Blue, Black and Green, etc., as free as the lark, with their different political views and outlooks. There is perfect freedom of the Press and the Platform. Once a cobbler, on the road, while polishing my shoes, discussed various political issues on the Continent, closing, "Sir, why so much fuss in your country? Are we not governing India properly to the satisfaction of the people?" How patriotic and proud the British people are—even down to the cobbler! This remark coming from the mouth of a man in the street stunned me. My personal experience in business, on the roads and in the crowds, has shown me that England has the best and most efficient police, always polite, helping, active, prompt. They march along with various processions and demonstrations as guards of honour and not with lathies to chase the public away.

Civility In The West

Europe richly abounds in courtesies, civilities and politeness to an enormous degree. In London, many a time, I have been overwhelmed while shopping. The purchase of a single packet of cigarettes has confused me a good deal in the exchange of a couple of thanks. I pity the lot of the conducters who return countless "Que" (an abbreviation of "thank you", to millions of passengers frequenting the busses and trams. Many friends meet one another, greeting, "How do you do?" simultaneously. Undoubtedly the formality is kept, but ten to one, the greetings hang in suspence, without any response to each other's welfare. Tread over some one's feet, elbow against the passer-bye or even knock out somebody's brain, you are sure to disarm the ill-feelings with the magical phrase, "I am so sorry," with a usual smiling return, "That's all right." The customer will thank the waiter for every dish ordered and the big business millionaire would thank his own office boy, while handing over his hat and stick. Are not these qualities and virtues worth imitating?

The long absence of 6 years made me home-sick. After disposing off my business, I returned to India, rich with many new ideas, and views, gleaned from extensive travels and personal contact with divers nationalities.

The Seven Cities

(Continued from page 11.)

is the badness of its water and the insalubrity of its soil.

FIROZABAD

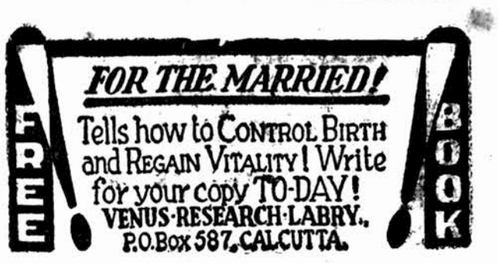
Much larger than its previous rivals was the city of Firozabad built by Firoze Shah Tughlaq in 1360. The "Kotlah" or the citadel was built on the banks of the Jamna and close by its ruins stands Asoka's stone lath (pillar) which dates back to 300 B.C. which was removed from Jagadhri in the Ambala district and erected on a lofty three storeyed pedestal by Firoz Shah.

Firozabad abounded in magnificent mosques of which the Chausath Khamba (sixty-four pillared) and Kalan Masjid can still be seen in ruins.

During the sixteen years that he reigned from 1539 to 1545, Sher Shah found time to build a city for himself. Of the citadel now only two gates remain, one near the Jail and the other near the Purana Qila. This fortress had been commenced by Humayun but it was Sher Shah who completed it. Its chief feature is the imposing gate and it contains two notable buildings—Sher Shah's mosque and Sher Mandal. The former is architecturally interesting as it represents the later Pathan style which was a connecting link between the early Pathan and the Moghal style. Sher Mandal is an octagonal building which was probably used as a library. It was from the steps of this building that Emperor Humayan slipped while coming down and met with his death in 1556.

Sher Shah's city was the sixth and the last Delhi before the Prince of Architects built his Shahjehanabad.

(Next week: "City of Shahjehan.")



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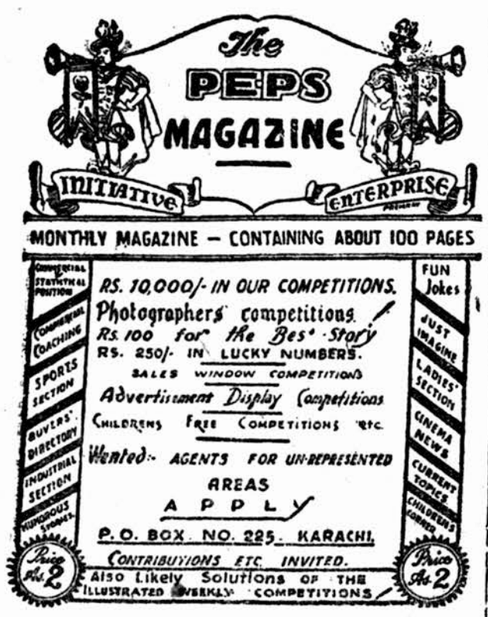

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IF I WERE INDIA'S DICTATOR

locality and through broadcasting stations.

Agriculture will be socialized and colonies created each in charge of an expert. Self-sufficiency as regards other necessaries will be aimed at. All kinds of production will be regulated in adjustment of the country's needs ascertained through an enquiry commission.

Legislative prohibition will be enforced. Trees will not be let and foreign liquor will not be imported.

Medical aid will be made available to one and all at no cost. Health resorts and sanatoria will be established for the benefit of those who need them.

Poor houses will be established in every taluk-centre for the benefit of the disabled men. The able-bodied shall be conscripted for work suited to them. Begging shall cease to exist.

Residential schools and colleges with research departments will be maintained by the State. Compulsory education will be enforced. Every student will be given physical education. Wide travel, free of cost, will be made available for the teachers and the taught.

Public gambling, as is practised to-day in the race courses, etc., under the patronage of Government, will be curbed.

Wild life preservation will engage the serious attention of my Government.

T. GOVINDA RAJAN.

Cuddalore.

* * * *

(7)

If I were India's dictator, I will make vernaculars, the language of the provinces and continue English at the centre.

I will make India self-sufficient in industry, agriculture, and shipping. Heavy industries, foreign trade, and banking will be nationalised.

India will not wholly be industrialised. Food will be raised and cloth manufactured largely by manual labour.

Caste will be destroyed by prohibiting marriages between persons of the same caste. Child marriage will be stopped, marriage before 20 for girls and 25 for boys enforced, and unmarried males taxed and debarred from public services.

(Continued from page 21.)

Rationalism will be propagated and superstition eradicated. Hindus and Muslims will be persuaded to crop their heads and wear a uniform Indian dress. Music before mosques and cow slaughter will be allowed under certain conditions.

I will abolish co-education except with children, and have separate educational systems for boys and girls.

I will suppress the feminist movement. debar women from public services and keep them in their homes assured of all protection.

A peace army of 500,000 men and a strong air force will be maintained and one year's compulsory military service ordered for men.

In my regime, vegetarians will have no place in defence forces and executive services.

I will prohibit birth-control, order sterilisation for the unfit, and painless death for parasitic incurable sufferers.

I will enforce prohibition, clear slums and liquidate illiteracy.

I will maintain friendly relations with foreign countries, strive for the freedom of subject peoples, and work for world peace.

A. M. DHARMALINGAM, B.A.,

Bangalore.

* * * *

(8)

If I were India's Dictator I would proclaim that every human being in India had a right to live.

I would order census of starving persons who couldn't get their daily bread and fix an average minimum standard of food and clothes "indispensible" for a human being to live and would try to shuffle the necessary resources, including money, of those not starving in such a way that no human being in India remained without the daily bread.

I would remove unemployment by forcing the employment of the unemployed in all possible ways. For example. if there were 1,000 clerks each getting Rs. 15 p. m., in a town, and there were also 500 without employment, I would enforce empoyment of the unemployed 500 and get the same work done by 1,500 persons redistributing Rs. 15,000 to the 1,500 employed, and let the former 1,000 cry for reduction in pay, because their brethren had a right to live.

Similar considerations would apply to other professions. There would be a new tax called "The Hunger Tax" levied like the present "Income Tax" but based on different standards and the tax realised would be spent towards maintenance of those for whom it was impossible to earn, e.g., destitute children, cripped persons. etc.

I would create work and provide livelihood for starving persons, by destroying certain machines, if necessary.

Thus, my first and foremost duty to my country would be to remove starvation. Reforms and other things would follow. Results —(i) Birth-Control, (ii) Economy, (iii) Unity, (iv) Honesty, (v) Mutual attraction, etc.

NANDLAL D. DATTA,

Pleader.

Indore City.

* * * *

(9)

If I were India's Dictator, I would raise the standard of living of the country by a reduction of taxes among the agriculturists by fifty per cent; I would ruthlessly cut down the salaries of the superior services and raise the minimum of the clerical grade to Rs. 100 per month.

Industrialise the country, setting up great factories. thus making India self-sufficient and also minimising unemployment among the educated classes as well as the masses.

Settle the communal queston once for all and bring about communal unity.

Leave politics and higher economics in the hands of trusted men and experts like Jawaharlal.

Improve the health of the nation by free medical service, especially in the villages and towns; sanitation would be taught and birth-control encouraged among the mosses.

Send all foreign Missionaries and members of "Soul-saving" organisations out of India, reminding them that their services are needed most in the "Christian" countries of the West, where people know only the spelling, and not the meaning, of the words 'religion' and 'morality.'

It is, however, to the Cinema and Radio, that I would devote my exclusive attention. I would draw up a Five-year plan for the "Rejuvenation" of India through these media. At state expense I would produce entertainment and educational pictures and show them free in villages by travelling cinemas. I would carry an intense propaganda through the Cinema and Radio to make Indians get rid of their false sense of national and racial inferiority. At the end of the period, will arise an "Indian India,"—shorn of hybrid ideas and values—with Indian ideals and outlook.

A. BHASKAR RAO.

Bombay.

* * * *

(10)

And Satan took me to the top of the pinnacle of Viceroy's House, and said: "All these things will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me." When I stood on the pinnacle and cast my eyes round, West to Lahore and the Frontier, East to Calcutta and beyond, and South to Bombay, and farther away Madras, and saw the incalculable misery in this great land, my heart still turned to gall and bitterness.

The roof opened, and I descended, and in my descent was no fear, and the throne I sat on was made of iron. My foot-stool was of sharp pires.

And Satan left.

The first law I promulgated was that all foreigners, all those who were not born in this country, and all those who did not acknowledge this land as their mother-land were to leave within a month. Their properties would be sold by auction, but none, no foreigner. may batten on this country any more.

In my wanderings as a man I had seen great misery in the Indian States. I had seen Palaces set in the midst of deserts, gilded splendour succeeding only in accentuating the misery all round, princes quaffing champagne when their subjects were dying round them of hunger and thirst. All their lands were, therefore, confiscate, and themselves transformed from birds of prey to useful working units of a great whole.

The constitution of England, and the laws of that country, with due geographical modifications, would be the constitution and the laws of this land. All men will be equal in India. Which brings me to the conclusion.

Satan came and stood behind me and whispered: "Behold I gave all the power in thy hands, and lo! thou hast squandered it like a child playing with coins of gold. Then thou only went rich, and now, every one has gold in his hands. Come, leave the chair and follow me."

"THAEA."

Baroda.

* * * *

(11)

Some are born great. some achieve greatness, and the proverbial greatness was thrust upon me when one fine day I found myself the dictator of India—against my will, of course, for I am a born democrat.

The first thing which I was asked to do was to choose a colour for the shirts of my party men and women. I was at a loss to find one, for all known colours had already been adopted by some dictator or the other. In sheer desparation I ordered my "Shirts" to have all the colours of the rainbow. I laughed at the absurdity of the idea myself, but next morning the papers were full of enthusiastic approval of "The Leader's Bright Idea." I was duly flattered and seriously set to work for my people.

My reforms were varied and many. Besides educational changes I introduced some radical social changes also. No mothers-in-law were allowed to inflict themselves on the sons-in-law and women who were found with mask of paint and powder were sentenced to a compulsory shower-bath.

The newspapers were my next concern. I banned all shrieking headlines of more than one column. Advertisements were strictly prohibited and Court summons were not to be supplied to provincial papers. Yet another revolutionary change I brought about was to ban the publication of all film magazines which were in my time a disgrace to journalism.

I ordered the Bombay Municipal authorities to stop all the restaurants from the practice of selling other things than food-stuff such as washing soap, candles and castor oil, as their sight tended to give the dinner a very bad digestion.

The restaurants and hotels were to supply food to the people without any cost and to submit the bill to the State treasury. This was done to keep the people happy and contented.

I declared all the trade unions with non-labourer leadership as unlawful organisations and punished the self-styled labour leaders by sending them to mills as workers in the boiler room during the summer. Thus, workers of my country were rescued from the nuisance of leaders who, while themselves living in comfort and luxury, exploited the working classes.

It was the jubilee of my birthday and the people made huge arrangements to honour their leader. A high platform was raised from where I was to speak. I mounted the lofty rostrum. A sea of faces surrounded me. There were tremendous cheers. I forgot the platform was a small one and advanced a step . . . . .

Down . . Down . . , I fell. And then crash.

The cat had upset a vase on the table which crashed to hits.

Good Lord! What a day dream!

ANSAR HARVANI.

Bombay.

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"The Monster of the Loch"

Jow stretched on his bunk, his blue eyes staring upwards and the keen, mahogany features lost in the mist from his glowing cheroot.

* * * *

CHAPTER 5.

THE ARRIVAL AT LOCH LARE.

"And so this is Loch Lare!" mused Jonathan Jow.

SAM OPPERMANN, a crook who is out to murder Benson.

The mahogany features were set, and a cold wind from the sea ruffled the leonine white hair.

"A fitting place for a monster," I shivered, glimpsing a trail of white mist crawling across the surface of the grey water. In the late afternoon Loch Lare was anything but inviting.

"There's the hiding place of your host," growled a voice at our elbow

I turned. The fat man, with the black sombrero pulled so that it half hid his sallow features, pointed a finger to a dark mass emerging from the floating mist.

"Anyhow, thank you, gentlemen, for the motor ride from the town. I'll be getting along."

Jonathan Jow eyed him keenly.

"Well, we'll tell Martin Benson that you're in the vicinity, Mr.—er—Oppermann," he said.

The fat man leered.

"He won't thank you for the information. But don't forget what I said about that alibi. If anything should happen to Mister Benson, you'll find I'm at the local public house."

And, with a nod, he stumbled away from the loch towards the village.

"That man intends that we shall see quite a lot of him," I nodded.

"Yes," mused Jonathan Jow. "And I also intend to see quite a lot of Mr. Oppermann"

"Meanwhile," I shivered, gazing at the grey water, "how do we get across to Lare Castle?"

"Surely Benson has a boat," said Jonathan Jow. "And as I noticed a post-office in the village, I suggest we make inquiries there."

I agreed. I congratulated myself that I had stolen a march upon the other journalists sent from London, and particularly upon that odious "sobsister" of the "Daily Picture," Jill Johnson. By telegraphing from Carlisle, I had arranged for a fast car to meet us at the town of Dunacht, at which point the train from London deposited us. At two o'clock in the afternoon we had got away while the other journalists were scouring the town for cars. It was the mysterious Mr. Oppermann who begged us to give him a lift to Glenoichric, and, at a nod from Jonathan Jow, I agreed. But other than expressing a blasphemous distaste for the Scottish scenery through which we passed, Mr. Oppermann remained most uncommunicative.

"It it Mr. Benson you're seeking?" asked a red-haired woman in the village post-office.

"It is," I said.

"And may be one of you gentlemen is Professor Jonathan Jow?" she went on.

"I am Mr. Jonathan Jow," said my companion.

She gave him a welcoming smile.

"Then I'm to tell you that a boat will be waiting for you at five o'clock to take you to Lare Castle, Professor," she said, slanting her

(Continued from page 9)

eyes to the clock. "It's a quarter of an hour you'll have to wait."

Jonathan Jow smiled. The woman waited expectantly. I could see that she wished to talk. It was not every day that Sassenachs came from the south to this lonely village by the loch,

"Maybe you can tell us something about the monster," I said, breezily.

JILL JOHNSON, a journalist on a rival newspaper.

She opened her mouth automatically, and then closed it tight. A gleam of fear was in her eyes.

"It was a terrible business about old Thomas Hamilton, you know," she said. "A terrible business."

"He has not been found," said Jonathan Jow. Those intense blue eyes seemed hidden behind an apparent casualness.

"Not a sign of the poor body," murmured the woman "Not a sign is there of poor old Thomas."

"DR. ANDREWS"

At that moment a hatchet-faced man whose buttoned-up black clothes were cloaked in a plaid shawl entered the post-office and demanded a telegraph form.

"These are gentlemen from London, Doctor," said the red-haired woman. "They are going to the castle. And they asked me about the monster."

The hatchet-faced man smiled at us. He held out a hand.

"Doctor Andrews is my name," he said, in that accented Scottish dialect which I was only now beginning to understand. I heard from Mr. Benson that two gentlemen were coming up here to dispel all this nonsense about a monster in the loch."

"Shame upon you, doctor," said the post-mistress. "It's no nonsense, and well you know it. Didn't you see the crushed body of poor Angus McBride yourself?"

The doctor chuckled and turned to us.

"You see how it is," he said. "These guid folk are really convinced that a monster exists."

"You may have been educated at Edinburgh, doctor," insisted the woman, "but they didn't teach you everything there"

Dr. Andrews shrugged his shoulders.

"Thomas Hamilton was probably drowned," he commented. "It's easy enough to upset a boat rowing across this loch in the darkness."

"There was no one better with a boat than Thomas Hamilton, and you know it," muttered the woman.

Jonathan Jow had listened to this conversation, his face smeared by the little cloud of blue smoke that came from his cheroot. But, suddenly, he interposed a question.

"Was the body of Angus McBride really crushed, doctor?"

Doctor Andrews looked a little uncomfortable.

"I admit there was something strange about the poor fellow," he murmured. "The lungs seemed to have burst under some extreme pressure and the face gave the impression that he had been strangled."

"Were there any marks on the body?" asked Jonathan Jow.

"None at all. And the body was washed ashore on the beach just below the village."

"He was caught by the monster and crushed to death, poor Angus McBride," said the red-haired woman. "And you'll see poor Thomas thrown up on the beach in the same fashion."

DAVID NORWAY, the mad scientist who is responsible for the terrifying monster.

Doctor Andrews ignored her

"Crushed to death, he certainly was," he admitted. "But for the rest, he had all the appearances of a drowned man."

"Who was Angus McBride?" asked Jonathan Jow.

"One of Martin Benson's servants," answered the Doctor. "I believe he came from Glasgow. He was a stranger to these parts."

"If the dead could speak it would be a strange tale poor Angus would tell," broke in the irrepressible woman.

At that moment the soft chug. . . . chug of an engine came from the direction of the loch.

"That's Mr. Benson's motor-launch coming for you, I expect," nodded the doctor. "I suppose I shall be seeing you again very soon, Mr.—er—?"

"Jonathan Jow"

"Professor Jonathan Jow," said the woman.

"And your friend?"

"Peter Hayton," I replied. "I'm a newspaper man."

The red-haired woman glanced at me.

"Don't you tell me that you've come up here to be sending long telegraph messages to London," she said.

"Well, I'll be using the telephone here and you'll hear all the news," I nodded. "Good afternoon."

"Good evening, gentlemen, and may the good Lord bring you safely to the Castle," were her parting words.

MORE JOURNALISTS ARRIVE

Just as I was emerging from the post-office, a car drew up and there tumbled out of it Jill Johnson. Seated also in the car were the other journalists, Tim Bowles of the "Mercury," Joe Thomas of the "Argus," and Slim Simmonds of the "Daily Radio."

"Hello, Peter darling," cooed Jill Johnson. "Why didn't you ask me to take a ride with you?"

"Sorry, I thought you were bound for the winter sports in Switzerland," I replied callously, regarding her colourful jersey, short skirt and Russian boots.

Her nose tilted, dangerously

"I'm beginning to dislike you, Peter."

"Thanks. I was hoping so. Good-bye."

She patted her absurd red hat.

"Where are you off to?"

"Just for a little sail on the loch," I said.

"Isn't there room for little Jill?" she asked, with a winning smile.

"There is not," I replied, definitely. "Good-bye."

"Au revoir," she called. "Don't forget to read the "Daily Picture." It'll tell you all about the monster, darling."

"Hey, Hayton!" called the miserable Slim Simmonds from the car. I've got a story to whisper in your ear that will stagger London.

"What is it?" I asked.

Slim leaned out

"I was told that the stock of whisky is very low in these parts. A positive drought, in fact. Can you believe it?"

"I can, now that you've arrived," I said.

"Be a darling, Peter, and take me on the loch," wailed Jill Johnson in farewell.

But I was determined to escape that dreadful woman. I only lingered long enough to see her march into the little post-office.

"Good evening," she nodded brightly to the red-haired woman. "I want to send a telegram to my paper in London."

"Well, you can't," was the abrupt reply. "It's five o'clock and the office is closed for the day. Good-night to you!"

I chuckled and hurried to the beach, little dreaming of the astounding things I was soon to witness.

(To be continued on Sunday next)

CUT DOWN YOUR COSTS
and still Enjoy the Best!
• In these days of economy one may still indulge in the daily 'round' at little cost.
An appropriate Drink during the Monsoon. "R" Rum with Gingerade
DRINK
'R' RUM
DAILY
FOR VIGOROUS HEALTH
TARIFF OUTPUT
R
RUM No 1
Produce of Shahpur
BOTTLED IN BOND
S.S. MIRANDA

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Sweet Young Thing—"Do you sell cocktails?"

Barman—"Yes, miss."

Sweet Young Thing—"Well, bring me a gin and vermin please."

* * * *

He—They say she has decided to marry a struggling young author.

She—Well, if she has decided, he may as well give up struggling.

* * * *

"Say, is your dog clever?"

"I'll say he is. When I say, Are you coming or aren't you?' he either comes or he doesn't.

* * * *

A man went into a shop to buy a fountain pen. The young saleswoman gave him one to try, and he covered several sheets of paper with the words "Tempus Fugit."

The saleswoman offered him another pen.

"Perhaps," she said, "you'd like one of these better. Mr. Fugit.

* * * *

Wife: "Mrs Smart has a new hat, darling."

Hubby: "Well, if she was as attractive as you are, dear, she wouldn't have to depend so much on finery."

* * * *

Sharp Youngster—Can you tell me where all the pins go?

Another Sharp Youngster—Well it's hard to say. You see they're pointed in one direction and headed in another.

* * * *

"The train struck the man, did it not?" asked the lawyer of the driver at the trial. "It did, sir," was the reply. "Was the man on the track, sir?" thundered the lawyer. "On the track?" asked the driver. "Of course, he was. No engine driver worth his job would run his train into the woods after a man."

* * * *

Tommy had watched the high-hatted and frock-coated ring master at the Christmas circus for some time. He was particularly interested in the way he handled the whip with the long lash.

"Well, Tommy," said his father, "what do you think of that fellow?"

The whip cracked again as Tommy replied: "I'm glad he isn't my father."

* * * *

A minister's little daughter wrote—"My daddy is a minister. He makes up his sermons on a tripe writer."

"Oliver Cromwell had a strong will, a big wart on his face, and a large red nose, but behind it was a deep religious feeling," wrote another boy.

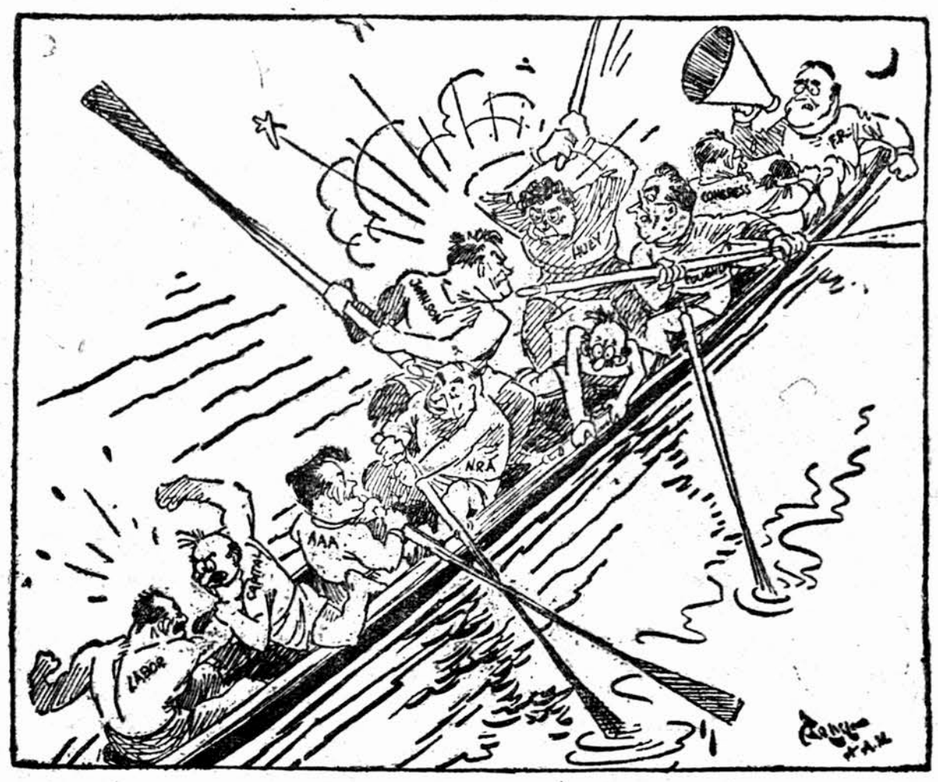
* * * *

"We are going to the dogs," said the talkative man in the railway car. "The country is bankrupt, and the outlook is blacker than ever. Is there, I ask, one bright spot anywhere?"

"There is," replied the victim, emphatically.

"And, pray, what is it?" asked the bore.

"That I'm getting out at the next station!"



WHAT A CREW!
(Courtesy: "St. Louis Globe-Democrat.")

May (referring to her friend's persistent admirer)—What do you know about his past?

Maud (examining the bracelet she has received)—Just enough to make me a little suspicious of his present.

* * * *

"Ive struck a perfectly priceless idea. I've arranged to give a man £2,000 on condition that he relieve me of all my worries."

"That's fine, but where are you going to get the £2,000?"

"Ah, that will be his first worry."

* * * *

Discovering yet another mistake in his letters, the enraged employer summoned his new typist.

"You came here with good testimonials, Miss Brown," he barked, "and do you mean to tell me you don't know the King's English?"

"Of course I know it," she replied, indignantly. "He is, isn't he?"

* * * *

The colleague of a certain politician tells an amusing story about him. It seems that an admirer of the great man had begged an autographed photograph.

The politician began writing across it :"To my very dear friend . . ." Then he paused and asked in the charming manner familiar to all his friends: "What name did you say?"

* * * *

Little Betty was going to have her first party. The occasion was her sixth birthday.

"Now, Betty, dear," said her mother, "I want you to ask anyone you like."

Betty looked thoughtful. "Then I'll ask Uncle Dick, Uncle Fred, Grandpa, Auntie Freda, and—"

Her mother smiled.

"Wait a minute. Betty," she said. "They are all elderly people."

"I know," said the child, "but they have the most money."

He—"Where are all the nice girls this evening?"

She—"Out with the handsome men."

* * * *

Mrs. Brown—"Do you know, dear, I was reading the other day that an ostrich can see very little, and can digest anything."

Mrs. Smith—"What an ideal husband!"

* * * *

Mrs. Smith (showing portrait of herself in her mother's arms)—"This is how I looked twenty years ago."

Guest—"Wonderful! And who is the baby on your arm?"

* * * *

Friend—"I suppose you have your share of doubtful bills on your books?"

Merchant—"I only wish they were. There's no question about most of them.

* * * *

Beggar—"It isn't that I'm afraid to work, ma'am, but there ain't much doing now in my particular line."

Lady of the House—"Why, what are you?"

Beggar—"A window-box weeder, ma'am."

* * * *

Lawyer—"You say you saw the man stabbed in the hay-field with a fork. What kind of a fork?"

Witness—"Well, did you ever see a tuning-fork or an oyster-fork in a hay-field?"

* * * *

"It's no use telling me the angels will write down in their books if 'Im naughty," he said to his parents. "I might as well tell you they think up in heaven that I'm dead.

"But why should they think that?"

"Because I haven't said my prayers for two weeks."

An optimist is a man who does not care what happens if it does not happen to him.

* * * *

A politician says, "There is nothing in which the demand exceeds the supply." He seems to have forgotten income tax.

* * * *

"Isn't that lawyer a rather extravagant man?" "By no means I've known him to make one suit last for several years!"

* * * *

Plumber (to new boy)—Well, have you brought all the tools?

New Boy—Yes, sir.

Plumber—You would!

* * * *

Boss (to office boy, who is half an hour late)—You should have been in here at 8 o'clock.

Office Boy—Why, what happened?

* * * *

Two negro boys were arguing about ghosts. One claimed to have seen a ghost as he passed the cemetery the night before.

"What was de ghos' doing' when you las' seen him?" asked the doubtful one.

"Jes fallin' behin; fallin' behin' rapid."

* * * *

The sergeant-major was inspecting the recruits on the parade ground prior to taking them before the colonel.

Suddenly his face clouded as his sharp eye caught a button undone.

"'Ere, 'ere!" he exploded. "What's all this?"

The recruit began to shake.

"Take a pace forward and fasten that button!" snapped the sergeant-major. "We don't want any of your sunbathing tricks 'ere, m'lad."

* * * *

A case was due to be heard in an American court of law. Counsel confronted each other for the first time.

"You dirty, double-crossing four-flusher," snarled one, "I'll show you up for the crooked ape you are!"

"Oh yeah!" returned the other venomously. "You needn't take that line with me, you hamfaced liar!"

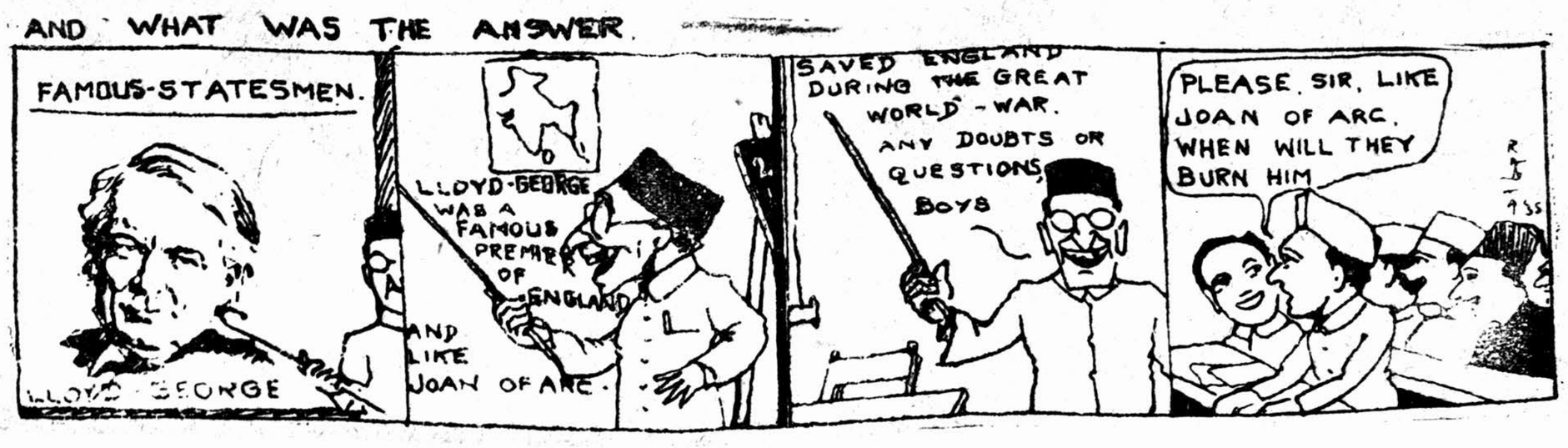
At this point the judge intervened.

"Now that learned counsel have identified each other the case will proceed," he said coldly.

* * * *

Jones saw a coin on the floor of the big store. Glancing round cautiously to see that no one was looking, he took his handkerchief from his pocket, dropped it over the coin, then bent down intending to pick both coin and handkerchief up. Alas, the coin stuck fast to the floor, and Jones rose hastily as he heard the shop assistant approaching.

"Excuse me, sir," said the assistant. "But now you have tested the powers of our wonderful glue, maybe you would care to buy a bottle!"


AND WHAT WAS THE ANSWER.
FAMOUS-STATESMEN.
LLOYD GEORGE
LLOYD-GEORGE WAS A FAMOUS PREMIER OF ENGLAND
AND LIKE JOAN OF ARC.
SAVED ENGLAND DURING THE GREAT WORLD-WAR.
ANY DOUBTS OR QUESTIONS, BOYS
PLEASE, SIR, LIKE JOAN OF ARC, WHEN WILL THEY BURN HIM

POLICE ON TRACK OF POISONER

Whole Village Menaced By Secret Terror Of Plumpton

The Sussex police believe they are in possession of a clue to the identity of the person responsible for the poison terror at Plumpton, a village known to thousands for its picturesque racecourse. An arrest may be made shortly, writes the "News of the World."

For some weeks past the rural calm had been ruffled by strange happenings—noises shattering the stillness of night, the smashng of windows, a seemingly purposeless burglary, the poisoning of cats and dogs.

Then, suddenly, the series of alarming events reached a dramatic climax which cast a sinister aspect on what might otherwise have been only a chain of disturbing coincidences. A resident, one of the best-known veterinary surgeons in the country, was mysteriously poisoned with strychnine, and his escape from death was little short of a miracle.

Convinced that a secret poisoner, possibly a person of unbalanced mind, is at large, officers of the East Sussex Constabulary are conducting inquiries over a large area.

Major's Grave Peril

Supt. Waghorn, who commands the Lewes division of the Sussex Contabulary, risked death when he investigated the poison mystery which has created an atmosphere of terror in the lonely, scattered village of Plumpton.

The superintendent. who has taken personal charge of the inquiries. tasted samples of water taken from a number of wells and tanks and decided that some of the samples contained evidence of the presence of strychnine.

Analysts accompanied the superintendent, and the latter stated he was awaiting their reports before making any move. A number of bottles and a tin which is believed to have contained rat poison were also taken away for analysis.

Supt. Waghorn believes he is in possession of a clue to the identity of the would-be poisoner and an arrest may be made within the next few days.

It was on May 15 that the drama reached its culminating point, when a leading local man.

Major A. L. Farrant, a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, who also holds the degrees of M.A. and B.Sc., only escaped death as the result of his own presence of mind.

Major Farrant is well known on every English racecourse, and is an official licensed by the Jockey Club and the Royal Hunt Club to act as starter at Manchester, Ludlow, and elsewhere.

"Some Murderous Lunatic."

The major, who lives alone with his wife in a house in the village, described his terrible press representative.

He said: "I drank a cup of coffee. Fifteen minutes later I realised I had been poisoned. I knew from the bitter taste that it was strychnine.

"As I lay in my study chair, doubled up with pain, my mind flashed back to a student lecture I had listened to many years ago. I remembered that at the lecture the value of permanganate of potash in connection with cases of strychnine poisoning was mentioned.

"I thought I was dying. My body was becoming hunched up. I shouted to my wife to bring me a glass of permanganate of potash. She rushed to my aid and saved my life

"After I drank the antidote the convulsions soon ceased

"This is not the first attempt which has been made on my life. There is ample evidence that the water supply attached to this house has been tampered with.

"I cannot imagine who the culprit is or who can have any designs on my life. It seems to be part of a campaign of terror carried out by some murderous lunatic."

Strange Noises

Det. Ward, of Lewes, has made a house-to-house visit, during which he took statements from a number of people. He heard stories of queer happennys at Plumpton within a short time.

Strange noises were heard in the street, stones were thrown and windows broken at a thatched cottage where an elderly man resides alone.

Mr. W. H. Greene, who lives in Oak Cottage, related how he found his dog ill and a cat dead in his water-butt. Near by, under a bush, a starling lay dead.

His servant girl was sweeping the front porch when she found two little tablets. They have been handed to the police for analysis.

Recently, too, Major Farrant's car was damaged and the tyres slashed, and a house in the village was broken into, but nothing was stolen.

COMMON SCRIPT FOR INDIAN VERNACULARS

Hindi Conference Committee's Proposals For Adoption Of Devnagri For Printing

WARDHA, (By Mail.)

The "United Press" understands that the following findings and proposals have been tentatively presented for adoption by the Script Committee appointed at the All-India Hindi Conference held at Indore during the Easter Week, 1935, under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi:—

"With a view to reform, improve and equip the Devanagari script and ensure its better suitability and adaptability for printing purposes and for the advancement of general education in India through the vernaculars, a Committee was constituted with (1) Mahatma Gandhi. President of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. (2) Rai Bahadur Pt. Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha, Curator of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. (3) Dr. A. C. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, Lahore. (4) Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Professor of Indian Linguistics and Phonetics, Calcutta University. (5) Kaka Kalelkar. (6) Dr. K. R. Pisharoti Annamalai University. Madras. (7) Dr. Niranjan Prasad Chakraverty, Government Epigraphist. Madras. (8) Prof. Lalita Prasad Sukla, Head of the Hindi Department, University of Calcutta. (9) Justice Shankar Ram, Chandra Datte, Lahore State. (10) Sit. Kanyalal Munshi Advocate, Bombay High Court. (11) Sit. Kishori Lal Ashruvala, Publisher, Bombay, and (12) Mr. Hari G. Govil, Inventor of the Devanagari and Gujarati Lino-types.

According to the decision arrived at an informal meeting at Indore, a tentative scheme has been prepared by Prof. Suniti Chatterjee. Prof. Lalita Prasad Sukla, and Mr. Hari G Govil, Professor Chatterjee, who is a great authority on Linguistics and Phonetics in India and Professor Sukla, both endorsed Mr. Govil's Devanagari scheme entirely and incorporated it in their report.

MAIN OBJECT.

The Committee shall be called "Rashtriya Lipi Samiti" (National Script Committee). Its main object will be to bring about the desired unification of the Indian nation through the promulgation of reformed and improved script based on Devanagari and Sanskrit —as a common script to be used for all the Indian vernaculars.

The Committee feels that in spite of the unquestionable merits of the Devanagari alphabetical system, there are certain obvious shortcomings, which can, however, be removed without much difficulty. These reforms are particularly desired in two main directions: (a) educational and (b) printing.

(a) For educational purposes Devanagari needs overhauling so that phonetic requirements of all the principal vernaculars can be served by it and so that the number of characters may be reduced in order to facilitate general instruction.

(b) Modification and simplification of the Devanagari script for greater ease in adaptation to the needs of printing and publishing and particularly for Linotype composition. Consideration should also be given to the adapting of Devanagari for practical and efficient typewriting machine.

MAIN PRINCIPLES IN VIEW.

Some fundamental principles to be observed in introducing reforms in the Devanagari script are as follows:—

1.) The Committee accepts the Devanagari script as it is used at present for printing in Sanskrit as the basis of its working.

(2.) The head line—a chief characteristic of Devanagari script is to be retained.

(3.) There ought to be a uniform method in the application of Vowel symbols to the consonants. Thus.

(4.) Under the present conditions it is not possible to avoid use of conjunct letters. But these conjunct characters should be simplified in a manner so that the original consonants are still intelligibly indicated in the blended form. Thus.

(5.) Simplified vowels will greatly reduce the number of characters.

(6.) Basic vowel and vowel signs; when vowel signs are to be conjuncted to the basis vowel or any consonant, in order to facilitate type composition for printing purposes, these symbols should be added separately before or after instead of above and below. Thus.

(7.) 'Anuswar' should be added similarly after the consonant. This will greatly reduce the number of printing types.

(8.) There should be two forms of consonants; (a) Independent or Complete consonants, having the vowel (a) inherent in them. (b) Half consonants in the form in which they are to join with other complete or half-consonant.

(9.) In consonantal characters having a 'pai' (a straight vertical stroke on its right hand side), the portion on the left side of this (pai) is to be considered half-form when represented without the 'pai.'

(10.) But when there is no 'pai' on the right hand side of the consonant there should be placed a conjunct sign (Sanyojak Chinha) like between the two consonants which are to be joined. Thus,

(11.) When 'Rais' the final sound in a conjunct character, the first consonant should be halved and the regular complete 'Ri' should be used. Thus,

(12.) In a conjunct consonantal character when 'rai' precedes any other consonants this in its new form should be placed before the consonant, instead of on top or after the consonant, as is usually done at present.—United Press.

NO OPPOSITION TO MAHATMA

Dr. Sumant Mehta Explains Socialist Aims In Appeal To Youths

Dr Sumant Mehta addresses the following to the Youths of Gujerat and Kathiawar:—

The Congress Socialist Conference of Gujerat will be held in Ahmedabad on 22nd and 23rd June in Premabhai Hall. It is incumbent upon you to attend this conference and take active part in its deliberations and discussions in order to know your duty towards the exploited masses and to find out how to prepare them for their struggle against their exploiters.

The newspaper-reading public is aware of the progress the Socialist movement has made in our country. The conferences in Karnatak, Kerala, Andhra, U.P., Assam and at other places reveal in unmistakable terms the rapid growth of the hold the Socialist movement is having on the minds of the public. In Gujerat some uninformed people believe that the movement is against Gandhiji and hence they offer some resistance. Socialism represents the principles, aspirations and the struggle of the vast masses suffering under the imperialist-capitalist exploitation and oppression, and the question of opposition to any individual does not arise in it.

UNEMPLOYMENT, MISERY AND INJUSTICE.

Unemployment and starvation are increasing day by day. Thousands die of stravation and millions of disease. How can we tolerate this life-killing system? And behold the Native States: Are the masses under the feudal-zemindar lords happy? Do they ever get Justice? Horrible invidious distinctions between rich and poor, high and low are eating away the vitals of our society. A fool born in a rich family can earn lots of money simply by his possession of capital while an intelligent worker does not even get employment and suffers from starvation. A few idle rich enjoy all sorts of comforts and luxuries while the toilers at the end of 10 to 12 hours of drudgery do not get sufficient to maintain themselves and their families.

The capitalists the zemindars and the sowcars and the princes enjoy at the cost of and on the sweated labour of the toiling dumb millions of India. It is no longer a secret that the present social structure is incurably rotten and is rapidly crumbling to pieces. Society has raised the socalled civilization by oppressing and exploiting millions. The Egyptian pyramids, the Taj and the glorious temples and palaces were raised on the bent backs of sweating labourers while they were being lashed with whips. The present capitalist society sucks the blood of the workers more mercilessly. The whole human society is in the death-grip of a few capitalists and bankers Our peasants are steeped in poverty and indebtedness and yet the zemindars and the Government are bleeding them white. The millions of Bhils, Kolis and Dublas are suffering from the worst of slavery. Millions of untouchables are in no better state.

MESSAGE OF SOCIALISM.

Socialism alone by its message of land to the peasants, factories to the workers and bread and peace to all offers a sure and unfailing solution to this hopeless state of affairs As long as the capitalist structure of society continues to exist, the real workers and peasants in factories and fields who are hidden behind capitalist property relations and who are the real producers of goods and wealth, will continue to suffer privation and want; while a handful of princes, landlords and capitalists and imperialists will grow fatter. A society which permits this sharp class contradictions must be immediately overhauled.

Of what use will be a barren and hollow political Swaraj to a people suffering from a state of affairs worse than slavery? Therefore, in order to achieve real independence join the economic and political struggle carried on by the Congress Socialist Party.

The Gujerat Congress Socialist Conference will be held at Ahmedabad on 22nd and 23rd June at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Acharya Narendradeo of Benares Kashi Vidyapeeth. I appeal to all the young men and women to participate in the conference if you are alive to the interests of our masses and if you want to take part in the liberation of the masses.

MILLIONAIRE'S TALE OF WOE

Kalat Minister's Family And Fortune Destroyed In Earthquake

KARACHI, June 13.

The pathetic story of Khan Bahadur Gul Mahomed. the Finance Minister of Kalat and a millionaire, who was involved in the 'Quake calamity in Quetta was narrated here by a Muslim eye witness.

K. B. Gul Mahomed, the proud man of Kalat, he said, was in Quetta, where his entire family and fortune were destroyed. He himself had a narrow escape from death; and eventually managed to travel free of passage upto Jacobabad. At the Railway Station, a band of Muslim volunteers was serving the refugees with beans and cups of water. When the beans were being distributed Khan Bahadur, who had no grub since a couple of days, also stretched his hands to share the pot's luck. Taking a handful of them, he suddenly started weeping bitterly and tears rolled down his eyes, drenching his face and beard. This attracted the attention of the volunteers—one of whom identified him as Minister of Kalat.

Concluding his story, the eye witness remarked that his tattered clothes, his bare feet and hair powdered with dust had completely hidden his personality.—United Press.

Pandit Jnani, General Secretary, Arya Samaj, Madras, his wife Mrs. Shanta Devi, their only daughter (left) and Mrs. Shanta Devi's sister (right). All of this group except the Pandit lost their lives in the Quetta earthquake. Mrs. Jnani was a well-known social worker and a tribute to her memory from the pen of her friend Mrs. D. Subhadra Chenchiah, B.A., B.Sc., appears on this page.

'QUAKE LAND FILMED

Movie Company's Offer To Sindhi Photographer

KARACHI, (By Mail).

That the eyes and the ears of the world were turned on the Quetta quake is apparent from the deluge of cables which came from all parts of the world to local photographers to film the scenes of havoc and rush them by air.

The Karachi Aero Club declined a fabulous offer from London while other photographers who went posthaste were held up on the way.

It was left to a Sindhi photographer from Karachi, Mr. Hiro to be the only one fortunate enough to film the ruined city on behalf of the British Movietone Company and the Paramount Company. He was given active help and co-operation by the Army authorities and the picture which has been shot will be rushed to London by the next available air mail.

Mr. Hiro was also offered £1,000 by an American Company for the film.

KHADDAR v. GUNNY BAGS!

KUMBAKONAM, June 14.

"When Swaraj comes to India—and it will come there is no doubt—as edict may be issued that all who do not wear Khaddar but complain against its coarseness will be clad in gunny bags", said Mr. Venkatachala Reddiar, Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, while addressing a public meeting here

Mr. Reddiar asked the audience to wear Khaddar and Khaddar alone in order to avoid being clad in gunny bags.

Mr. Satyamurthi also addressed the gathering.—United Press.

ANDREWS OPENS NEW BIHAR VILLAGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

this way the whole round world, as Tennyson says, is bound by golden chains about the feet of God. Tennyson tells us that prayer is this golden link that binds us all together and surely loving contributions of this kind from Africans and Europeans in Africa are a kind of prayer in action which God will most surely bless."

WYATT'S 149 AND LEYLAND'S 69

(Continued from page 1.)

the boundary, reached his individual century in just over four hours. Tea was taken at 251, after the play had been in progress for four hours and a quarter.

SCORES:

ENGLAND: First Innings.

Sutcliffe, l.b.w. b Langton ..	61
Wyatt c Wade by Crisp ..	149
Hammond l.b.w. b Vincent ..	28
Mitchell-Innes, l.b.w. b Mitchell	5
Leyland c Mitchell, b Crisp ..	69
Ames	17
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wickets) ..	355

(The score is put down exactly as received by us).

THE LATE SHRIMATI SHANTA DEVI

Well-Known Social Worker Of Madras Loses Life In Quetta Tragedy

Mrs. D. Subhadra Chenchiah, B.A., B.Sc., writes as follows from Madras:—

The sudden death of Shanta Devi in the recent earthquake at Quetta comes as a shock to the workers of social reform movements of Madras.

Shanta Devi was the wife of Pandit Kesavadev Jnani, who is a graduate of Gurukul University, Hardwar, a native of the Punjab and missionary of Arya Samaj for Madras Presidency.

She was very young when she came here. She was used to Purdah and had no knowledge of any language other than Punjabee.

Her husband, being an ardent and sincere social worker, thought it best to start reform at home. He got his wife educated in English, Tamil and music. He made her a partner in all his public work.

In a few years she was found going out alone without Purdah and giving help to the women and children in trouble. She took active part in widow marriages, inter-caste marriages, post-puberty marriages and rescue work and also in arranging public dinners with Harijans. She became the headmistress of a Hindi school where the children of the Punjabees, Gujaratees, Marwadees and other North Indians studied.

Pandit Jnani had to take much trouble and had to sacrifice a lot to make his wife an efficient and cultured public worker and a loving wife.

Those of us who were intimately acquainted with that family used to be impressed with the pure and complete love and harmony prevailing in the family and between the couple. The sudden death of this noble lady with her beautiful child at Quetta in the earthquake has deprived the country of a silent and enthusiastic public lady worker and has deprived her husband of a most loving and sweet wife and deprived her numerous friends of the presence of pure and ennobling love.

HYDERABAD ORGANISES RELIEF

Women's Committee Revived

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 14.

The Women's 'Quake Relief Committee, which was inaugurated last year to organise collections for Bihar has been revived to carry out similar work to aid Viceroy's Quetta Fund with Lady Hyderi as president.

A public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad and Secunderabad to aid relief fund for the victims of the earthquake in Quetta will be held next Wednesday, under the presidency of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur.

On the move of Sripathrao Palnitker, Cooncillor, an orgent meeting of the Corporation will be held on June 16, to discuss 'Quake relief.

FORECAST OF MONSOON CONDITIONS

SIMLA, June 15.

The Government of India forecasts that monsoon condition will probably be established later than usual in north-west India.

As regards the total amount of monsoon rainfall, evidence is conflicting and merely indicated that it will not differ from average by more than fifteen per cent. in the peninsula and either be in large defect nor in moderate or large excess in north-west India.

The forecast is prefaced with the warning that all predictions aim at being correct four times out of five.—A. P.

WHAT IS BEHIND IT ALL?

Minister's Visit And Hubli Municipal Elections

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, June 14.

Dewan Bahadur Kambli's tour synchronises with the Hubli Municipal election. Dharwar was the base of operations at the time of the last Assembly election. Bitter memories have been revived.

His stay at Hubli for practically one week is resented and his Karwar District tour is considered inopportune. The monsoon weather is also most unfit for the tour in the Karwar District.

The Minister's urgent presence at the time of heavy down-pour on the coast line is inexplicable During his Dharwar stay on the 24th he will be opening the Training College. The object of his stay at other places is not mentioned in the Minister's programme. That the Municipal election has a great attraction for the Minister is the common conclusion of many here. "Why spend the poor ryots' money?" is the question on the lips of all.

ELECTORAL ROLL COMPLAINTS

Six respectable citizens have applied to the Collector of Dharwar complaining that their names though appearing in the preliminary list of voters are omitted in the final roll. The applicants complain that this action of the Returning Officer who happens to be the Municipal Secretary, leaves no remedy. They pray for the postponement of the election.

Mr. Gokhale's injunction application is coming on the 17th for arguments and orders. Fifteenth is fixed for filing the written statement of the Returning Officer.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON GRAVES

LAHORE, June 15.

It is reported that the relation between Ahmadyas and non-Ahmadyas at Qadian has been disturbed owing to an attack on the Muslim graves by some Mirzais. The police apprehending a serious riot arrested 6 Mirzais and four Muslims, before the situation could go beyond control.

The Arrar Office in Lahore has received two telegrams from Quadian in this connection, one saying that Mirzais attacked Muslim graves, and the second addressed to Mr. Choudhari Afzal Haq, M. L. C., saying that six Mirzais and four Muslims were arrested.

Mr. Afzal Haq, sent a telegram advising to keep peace. Further details are awaited.—United Press.

BRUTAL CRIME IN C. P. VILLAGE

Jealous Husband Kills Youth, Cuts Corpse To Pieces & Sets Them On Fire

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, June 14.

Suspecting illegal connection between his young wife and another young man of his village, one aged Bhilala of village Biharipur is alleged to have killed the young man in a most merciless way.

Finding the young man in his house, the old man was infuriated. With some struggle he tied the young man to a post in his court yard and dealt a heavy blow on his head with his axe. Hearing the cries of the young man, some neighbours assembled but none had the boldness to save the victim. The old man next is alleged to have cut the body of his victim to pieces and set fire to the corps. He was later arrested with some difficulty and he is now standing his trial for the alleged murder.

GUJERAT SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Ahmedabad On June 22 And 23

WADHWAN, June 15.

In connection with the forthcoming Gujerat Congress Socialist Conference to be held at Ahmedabad on June 22 and 23, under the presidentship of Acharya Narendradeo of Benares, Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya, secretary of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party and Mr. Dinker Mehta arrived here yesterday from Rajkot and held conversations with the workers here.

At night a public meeting was held in the hall of the Yuwak Sangh, where Mr. Kamalashankar and Mr. Mehta explained to the audience the programme and the object of the Socialist movement in India.—United Press.

KAMALADEVI TO OPEN CONFERENCE

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

Shrimati Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya has consented to perform the opening ceremony of the Gujerat Socialist Conference which will be held here on June 22nd and 23.—United Press.

GUJERAT SOCIALIST EXECUTIVE MEETING

AHMEDABAD, June 15.

The Secretary of the Gujerat Socialist Party writes:—

"The Executive Committee meeting of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party will be held on June 20, at the Party's office. Local committees of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party must finish their elections of delegates by June 18 and send their names to the secretary, Gujerat Congress Socialist Party, Valanda Haveli, Richey Road, Ahmedabad."—United Press.

A verdict of death due to convulsions while under treatment for scalds accidentally sustained was returned by the Coroner's Jury, to-day, over the body of a child mamed Gumanlal Ishwarlal (3) who fell on the hot sugar syrup on Tuesday, sustained scalds and succumbed to them subsequently in the G. T. Hospital.

Evidence showed that the child was playing near a vessel containing hot sugar syrup

A villager was killed in a motor accident on Sunday night on the Seoni-Nagpur road. It is stated that while a motor bus was approaching Deolapuar, the villager standing on the road side tried to stop it; but he was run over and killed instantaneously.

HARIJANS FOR POLICE FORCE?

Allahabad Municipal Board Favours Officer's Move

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD June 14

An important and interesting move to uplift Harijans is afoot at Allahabad.

It appears, some high police officers are inclined to take Harijans in the Police force. The Superintendent of police Allahbad is understood to have communicated his withngness to Munshi Iswar Saran President, Harijan Sewak Sangh Executive officer. The Allahabad Municipal Board is also said to be favourably inclined and ready to appoint a Harijan candidate to a post which is vacant Munshi Iswar Saran hopes that the commander-in-chief will consider the question of recruitment of Harijans in army.

PLUCKED STUDENT COMMITS SUICIDE

Letter Addressed To Police Recovered From His Pocket

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Getting plucked for the second time in the B.A. examination, an unmarried your men named Pronob Kumar Sarcar, living with his parents at Tall, within the jurisdiction of the Chitpore Police station, committee suicide by hanging himself on Tuesday.

The result of the examination was out on Monday afternoon and the young man came to learn that he had got plucked again. Next day during the absence of the male members of the house, he quietly went upstairs and hanged himself from the ceiling of the verandah. After some time an immate of the house discovered the tragedy.

The local police in the course of investigation recovered a letter from the pocket of the deceased. It was addressed to the police to the effect that he himself was responsible for his death and that due to his failure in the examination.—United Press.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN BENGAL

1,500 Appear For Matric

CALCUTTA. (By Mail)

The increasing interest taken by Bengali girls in University education will be evidenced from the large number of women candidates who appeared at the various examinations this year. Some of them have secured excellent results and others high places.

While it is difficult to gauge the exact number of candidates, it is modestly estimated that nothing less than 1,500 sat at the Matriculation Examination alone, in Calcutta and in the districts.

In all the three examinations, namely, the Matriculation, the Intermediate and the Bachelor of Arts, it is understood that about a thousand have come out successful.—A.P.

CAR KNOCKS DOWN JUDICIAL OFFICER

(From Our Own Correcpondent)
NAGPUR. June 12

Mr. Bhavani Shanker Niyogi. Additional Judicial Commissioner and Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University received injuries on his head and leg on Tuesday evening as a result of motor accident.

Mr. Niyogi was returning from his evening walk and when near the Vaccine Depot. a private motor car dashed against him Mr. Niyogi fell down sustaining injuries on his head and leg. He was immediately attended to His injuries were however pornounced as not very serious and His injuries Court on Wednesday as usual.

"The TIMES of India" SAYS :-

"FOR KEEPING OUT DAMP THERE'S NOTHING LIKE STEEL (ALMIRAHS)"

"With the coming of the monsoon the advantages of the all-steel ward-robe spring into prominent relief. It is then that wooden doors that have fitted perfectly throughout the year begin to show signs of obstinacy —foretaste of the time, when, the monsoon moisture having done its worst, they will refuse to close entirely. If, on the other hand, they are made to fit in monsoon time, then they are left gaping wide during the hot months.

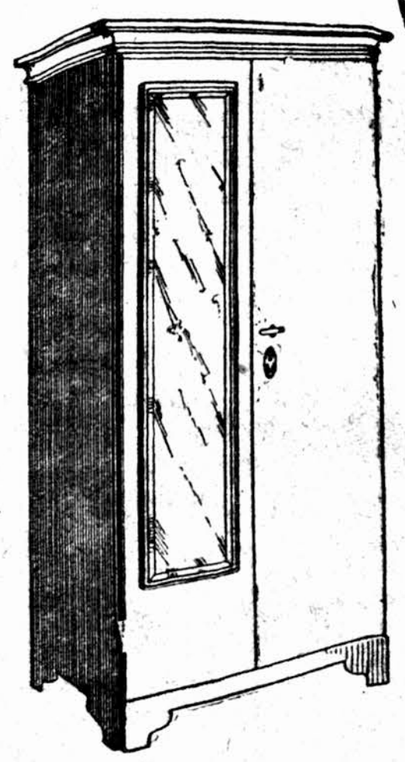
Either way is disastrous; of the two I do not know which is more so—the damp of the monsoon, which even a sigree cannot dispel so long as doors are left half open or the white-ants, cockroaches, dust, etc., to which clothes are exposed during the hot months.

Undoubtedly the most important part of a wardrobe is the door, and here steel, which does not warp, swell or shrink, scores an obvious advantage. The protection offered by steel against fire and burglars is perhaps less important, as both can be covered by insurance. On the other hand, I have never heard of a policy providing against the risk of damage through damp or insects!

Then again few homes have a safe for valuables and spare cash, even when not insured, probably because a safe that is really burglar proof is so expensive as hardly to justify the outlay. Most steel almirahs have an inner compartment with an additional lock, and some are made to defy the most strenuous efforts of the modern 'Raffles'.

On the whole, therefore, it seems good sense to have at least one in the house."

Times of India 4th June, 1935.



The "CHANNEL GRIP" of the patent doors of

GODREJ

Triple-Patent

STEEL ALMIRAHS

is so secure and strong that no moths, insects or dust, and flames of fire even can pass inside, nor can burglars pull them open. No other almirahs have this feature.

The rains are here.

GET A GODREJ STEEL ALMIRAH.

It costs no more than a wooden cupboard.

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RAILWAY WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Important Issues Before Simla Meeting

SIMLA, June 14.

The tenth half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held at Simla on the 24th and 25th instant.

The following subjects are among the subjects to be discussed:

(1) The extension of hours of employment regulations.

(2) The substitution of Departmental Labour for contract labour so far as it relates to the general question as distinct from any bearing it may have on the matter relating to the company-managed railways.

(3) A uniform minimum standard in labour policy for all railways.

(4) Rules for the recognition of associations of industrial employers (including railway employees) of the Government of India so far as they relate to state-managed railways.—A. P. Special.

The State Department has denied the rumour that American troops at Tientsin will be withdrawn owing to the Jap advance in North China.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

The First Test Match

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Cricket

ENGLAND'S DEFEATS ADD INTEREST

The first test match between England and South Africa commenced at Nottingham yesterday. In the usual course this international contest would not have excited more than ordinary interest in this country, as people have been accustomed to taking it for granted that England would win the rubber with ease, but for the surprising defeats which a young cricketing country like the West Indies administered to the "Mother Country" only a few months ago. Also because, an Indian team is to visit England next summer. Last year, even after the Australians triumphantly carried away "the Ashes", nobody had imagined that English cricket had fallen so low as to suffer defeats at the hands of the West Indies. But the miracle happened and the great English players—great in play, experience and reputation returned home humbled by their hosts. The West Indies had no Bradman and McCabe or Grimmett and O'Reilly in their ranks. But the batting prowess of Headley and Sealy and bowling of Martindale and Constantine achieved what looked like an impossible task.

YOUTH ASKING FOR CHANCE

Against the Australians as well as the West Indies, the English selectors comprising of Sir Stanley Jackson (Chairman), P. A. Perrin and T. A. Higson, relied chiefly on their "Old Guards" who have rendered conspicuous services to their country in the past. Whatever the excuses for their failures, the fact remains that past reputation alone cannot be taken as a guarantee for success in the future. Besides, a team should be built up chiefly with new blood as much with an eye to the future as to the present. Youth should be called upon to supply stamina and activity to the experience and judgment of the older players. Australia set the example by sending to England Trumper, Bradman, McCabe, Jackson and others when they were mere boys. The South Africans have followed this wise course.

OLD GUARDS IN FAVOUR

Even after the recent defeats, England has re-affirmed its confidence on the wisdom of the old selectors. Pat. Warner, a past Chairman of the Selection Committee has stepped into the shoes of the retiring one, while the others stick on. In nominating the first Test Team, the selectors have followed the time-honoured, customs of giving a birth to the old hands. They seem to have overlooked the problem which they would be faced with at the end of the season when they would be called upon to select a team to tour Australia and regain "the Ashes." Or, it may be that they intend to give more rope to the old Brigade. The team selected by them stand as follows:—

R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwicks), Captain, R W V Robins (Middlessex), I A R Peebles (Middlesex), N S Mitchell-Innes (Oxford University), H Sutcliffe (Yorks), M Leyland (Yorks), H Verity (Yorks), W Bowes (Yorks), W Hammond (Gloucester), L Ames (Kent), M Nichols (Essex), D Smith (Derby).

SMITH'S REGRETTABLE ACCIDENT.

The team as selected above included only two-players, Mitchell-Innes and Denis Smith who are altogether new to Test Cricket. The rest had all had a chance in previous tests. After his selection, Smith sustained a fracture in the ribs, while playing against Hants, which compelled him to cry off. This is very regrettable indeed, as he, a fine forcing bat, has been playing at the top of his form recently, John Iddon of Lancashire who takes his place, although a useful all-rounder, is a poor substitute. The inclusion of Mitchell-Innes is a just tribute to the rising generation. He is said to be the soundest batsman among them all and has already scored a century against the South Africans when playing for his University. For a second year student to be included in the Test Team is a unique honour in England, shared only by Peebles.

SELECTION SURPRISES

In the absence of Jardine, the selection of Wyatt as skipper was a foregone conclusion. Wyatt has endeared himself to all by his charming manners and dealings with his men and his opponents. Although he has not been successful so far as Captain in winning test matches, the selectors apparently believe that with the experience he has gained of late. he should succeed now.

The inclusion of Hammond and omission of C. F. Walters of Worcestershire have caused a lot of surprise. Hammond has not been in form at all. Evidently the selectors trust him to perform something extraordinary without notice. Walters as an opening batsman would have been of invaluable assistance to Sutcliffe. Here again the Selection Committee has entrusted Wyatt to do as best as he can.

GOOD COMBINATION BUT FORM UNCERTAIN

On the whole, the team possesses a strong batting array, almost up to the ninth man by reputation. But the present form of some of them is more or less uncertain. There are six bowlers in the test, two fast bowlers, Nichols and Bowes, two slow spinners who can bowl the googlie, Robins and Peebles and a slow left arm bowler in Verity. Hammond and Wyatt will supply the right arm medium pace bowling. I believe Peebles will be asked to stand down as Robins is also a reliable batsman. As a batsman-wicket-keeper, Ames has no peer. The combination, as it is, cannot be called an ideal one.

SOUTH AFRICANS STRONG BATTING ARRAY

The South African team is not out yet. But one can easily guess their composition from those who are now touring in England. In H. F. Wade, they have an admirable Captain who marshalls his forces with judicious care and precision. He is besides an excellent opening batsman. The other opening batsman iss J. J. Siedle. Siedle, A. D. Nowese, and G. A. Rowan have already recorded a few centuries to their credit in England. Then here is B. Mitchell, who is reputed to be the best batsman among the tourists. K. Viljoen is another batsman who has earned the distinction of scoring a century against the Australians. H. B. Cameron and E. L. Dalton are also great run-getters. The former gave a delightful performance against Worcestershire, where he exhibited a rare feat of hitting three 6's in succession. As the wicket-keeper of the team, he has created a most favourable impression in England.

SPLENDID BOWLING STOCK

With seven first class batsmen in the team, the South Africans are sure to cause the England bowlers a good deal of worry—more so because they are pretty strong on the off-side. In bowling strength, they are decidedly superior to their opponents. In A. J. Bell and R. J. Crisp they have two speed-merchants who are said to be more dangerous than the Australian opening bowlers, Wall and McCabe. A. B. C. Langlon is a first rate spin-bowler who is sure to have a great say in the matter of final decision. C. L. Vincent's slow bowling is regarded more dangerous on a drying pitch than even Verity. Then there is D. Tomlinson, an excellent googlie bowler.

The chances are that the match will end in a draw, as it will be played for three days only. The South Africans look, however, the stronger side on paper and if conditions appear favourable they are likely to lower the colours of the home side. The clerk of the weather may decide that point.

BAER DAMAGES RIGHT HAND

NEW YORK, June 14.

An X-Ray examination has revealed indications of two fractures of two small bones of Baer's righthand and a chip fracture of the left hand.

The right hand has a swelling of the size of a marble near the wrist joint.—Reuter's Special.

FIRST ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

TIRUVARUR, June 13.

The Madras Presidency First Athletic Conference will be held on June 15 and 16 in the Karunanithi Theatre at Hiruvarur.

FLYING TOWARDS NEW YORK

Wiley Post's Fourth Bid

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BURBANKS (California), June 15.

Wiley Post has departed on his fourth bid to fly towards New York, through stratosphere. It will be remembered he also unsuccessfully attempted the flight on 14th April last.

Sweat Legend was scratched at 10-14 a.m. to-day.

CONGRESS AND T. U. C.

Leaders' Move For Co-ordination Of Activities

NAGPUR, June 15.

The representatives of the Trade Union Congress led by Mr. R. S. Ruiker, saw Babu Rajendra Prasad last evening and held informal discussions regarding co-operation between the Trade Union Congress and Congress.

It is likely that Mr. Ruiker, the President and Mr. Khedgiker, General Secretary will meet Rajendra Babu at Adlahabad next fonth, when the Working Committee meets.—United Press.

NAOOMAL IN GREAT FORM

Karachi Players Scores Three Centuries In Successive Innings

KARACHI, June 13.

Naoomal Jeoomal, the All-India test cricketer of Karachi and one of the certainties for the All-India cricket tour to England in 1936 has scored three centuries in consecutive innings.

On May 19 against Karachi Port Trust Sports Club he scored 100 runs in one and half hours, including 2 sixer and 14 fours. On May 26 against Karachi Gymkhana he scored 164 not out in two and half hours, his chief hits being a sixer and 20 fours. This is exactly the same score he scored against Middlesex at Lords in 1932 when touring with the All-India cricket team in England.

On June 9 against the Bohra Gymkhana he scored 152 not out in two and quarter of an hour one sixer and 21 fours being his scoring strokes.

In his cricket career so far he has scored 57 centuries.—A.P.

TARANT CAN TAKE TEAM TO INDIA

ADELAIDE, June 15.

The Australian Board has given permission to Tarrant to take team to India which will be known as the Maharajah of Patiala's Team of Australian Cricketers.

The Board has announced the tour as entirely unofficial and no tests will be permitted.

It insisted that the side should not be regarded as representative of Australian cricket.

Other conditions have been forwarded to Tarrant out they are not be disclosed until he has seen them.—Reuter's Special.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

MAY
LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of May was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "Lucky Numbers" for May.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

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514603

753809

629015

867899

510537

748931

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 8 POINTS

Crossrates And Bullion Steady

WHEAT INACTIVE & LINSEED UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, June 15.

On Saturday cross rates closed quietly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON VERY STEADY.

New York cotton displayed fairly good resistance on unfavourable weather reports and scarcity of contracts. The closing tone was very steady.

GOLD AND SILVER STEADY.

London gold and silver ruled steady.

WHEAT INACTIVE AND LINSEED UNCHANGED.

Wheat was inacline and linseed was unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BETTER.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was a shade higher.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, June 15.

Previous closing	11.28
To-day's opening	11.32
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	11.36
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, June 15.

Previous closing	5.9[illegible]
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April-May ..... Rs. 215-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 15.

Cotton displayed fairly good resistance on scattered buying influenced by unfavourable weather reports while contracts were also scarce otherwise there was nothing in the news of the day to stimulate activity.

Trading in October commenced at 11.32 i.e. 4 point higher than the previous closing. Prices improved on some foreign buying and trade calling with October rising to 11.37 but the higher level attracted some July liquidation with October finally closing at 11.36 with a rise of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 15.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.48/11.47)
October (11.I5/11.14) 11.32
December (11.20/11.20)

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 15.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.28) closed.
American October (5.99) closed.
Egyptian July (7.80) closed
Egyptian October (7.81) closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 15.

Broach New A/M. advanced from Rs. 215 to Rs. 216-8 but was quoted at Rs. 215-8 at 9-40 p.m. with New York closing futures 8 points up.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 14-6-35	4320000	7422000
Receipts Yesterday 14-6-35	4000	7000
Exports to date 14-6-35	4597000	7145000
Stock at Ports 14-6-35	1499000	2669000
Stock Interior Towns 14-6-35	243000	1269000
Stock Liverpool 13-6-35	6670000	976000
Visible Supply 14-6-35	3969000	5926000
Quantity in sight 14-6-35	7913000	11745000
Quantity out of sight 14-6-35	9262000	12372000

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 15.

Previous closing	4.94 1/4
To-day's opening	4.94 1/4
To-day's closing	4.94

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 15.

Previous closing	4.94 11/16
To-day's opening	4.94 1/4
To-day's closing	4.93 15/16
Difference	—.00 3/4

FRANC RATE

London, June 15.

Previous closing	74.96
To-day's opening	74.96
To-day's closing	74.93
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 15.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 1/4 and then eased to 4.94 1/8 subsequently further declining to 4.93 15/16.

Franc opened at 74.96 and then fell 74.91 thereafter further receding to 74.75 and finally closed at 74.93.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 15.

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	32 13/16d.	32 7/8d.
Forward	33 1/16d.	33 1/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, June 15.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-8) £7-0-9

DISCOUNTS

London, June 15.

3 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, June 15.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.63 7/8) 5.65 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.42) 37.40
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (59.93) 59.96
London on Shanghai (1-7 7/8) 1-8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 15.

Silver opened seady at Rs. 78/9, 78/12 and 79/4 The market displayed some activity on better foreign advices which induced speculative buying and covering but subsequently prices gave way under liquidation and selling as a result of disappointing London cables. Prices closed steady at Rs. 78/5, 78/8 and 79/1.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/3, 34/15/3 and 35/1. The market was quiet and featureless due to the lack of stimulating advices from foreign markets. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/14/3, 34/14/9 and 34/15/9.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

Bombay New York:

Broach J/A 230/4 New York July 11.59 Rs. 30 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/4

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1936 214 New York May 11.47 Rs 44 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/4

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 15.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 62 5/8 and October 63 1/4. The market was inactive in the absence of any important enquiry with better foreign advices having little effect.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 15.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.80 1/8. Prices ruled steady but there was nothing particularly important.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 15.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£226 3/4 buyers £227 sellers. Irregular) closed.

Linseed Calcutta June-July (£13 3/4 buyers £13 13/16 sellers. Steady) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£34 3/4 to £35 1/4) closed.

Glasgow (£70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0.9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

May/June New Crop (£20 3/16 sellers) £20 1/4 buyers.

Dunlop June (£23 1/2) £23 1/2

Lightning June (£21 3/4) £21 3/4

RUBBER.

Spot (6 1/8) 6 1/8 paid and sellers

Forward (6 3/8) 6 3/8 paid and sellers buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay June-July (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta June-July (£11 3/8) £11 3/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata (June-July (£9 3/8) £9 5/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal July (£15 -/4) £15 1/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, June 15.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 12 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 12 9
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6 12 9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 12 9
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 13 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 13 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 13 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 15.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 6 0

The tone was steady.

Linseed September	6 13 3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 15.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 15.

General Motor (dol 31 3/8) dol 32 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 3/4) dol 16.

U S Steel Common (dol 33 3/4) dol 33 7/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 85 1/2) unquoted.

DISCOUNT SECTION CHEERFUL

Commodities Featureless

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 15.

On the Money market, despite general easiness in the monetary situation, very cheerful conditions prevailed in the discount section and the average rate of treasury Bill allotted jumped from 11sh. 2d. to 13sh. 10d. This was partly due to clearing banks' policy either refraining from buying bills or only buying at higher levels and partly due to expectations of dearer money conditions to develop with the approaching half-year end.

Commodities to-day were quiet and featureless apart from weakening sugar.

MAYO HOSPITAL FOR QUETTA VICTIMS

Best Surgical Aid For Serious Cases

LAHORE, (By Mail)

Lahore is to be the main centre for concentration, for the time being, of all serious cases that arrived from Quetta. They will all be housed in the Mayo Hospital where they are likely to receive the very best surgical attention available, and it is only after they are in a fit condition to be moved will they be sent to their own district hospitals. This information was gleaned by a representative of the "Associated Press" in the course of an interview with Col. D. H. Rai, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab on Wednesday.

The medical Department had at first expected about 2,000 serious cases. They had, therefore, made arrangements for receiving these cases at the various district hospitals and at Lahore.

But they had now found that no more than 417 ambulance cases altogether were expected from Quetta. Out of these 344 cases have already arrived and 73 very serious cases were expected tomorrow. No more cases were at present expected.

These cases are mostly of broken limbs, ribs etc., and required the best surgical treatment which was only available in Lahore. In a number of these cases it might be necessary to keep them in hospital for several months. For the time being therefore it had bee ndecided that all the serious cases coming should be received in the Mayo Hospital Lahore, where there was not only ample accommodation but every about ten or twelve days some of necessary arrangement. After the less serious cases might be in a fit condition to be sent to their own district hospitals.

Col. Rai mentioned that Capt. Joyce had gone with the ambulance train to Quetta to bring the last batch of 73 serious cases from there.

STENOGRAPHERS' EXAMINATIONS

The secretary of the All India Institute of stenographers, Calcutta, writes:—

With a view to restricting entry into the profession and improving the standard of service, the All-India Institute of Stenographers 139/3, Russa Road, Kalighat, Calcutta, have in troduced a new system of examinations based on the practical side of the profession.

Some of the redeeming features, insistence of transcriptions on the of these examinations are (1) the typewriter, (2) a paper on office routine and parctice, and (3) a paper on general knowledge.

My passing these examinations a stenographer has better chance of securing employment, and when once secured, in retaining the same with complete confidence. The employers also know that it is to their own interests to ask for the production of the Institute's examination certificates before appointing stenographers.

The next examinations, viz., junior and senior will be held at almost all important cities and towns in India on July 1935. The last date for submission of entrance fees of Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 respectively is 30th June, 1935.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 15

Following a rise of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 214/8 for Broach A/M delivery but declined to Rs. 213/12 on long liquidation. Later on there was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 214/8. The undertone of the market was steady. There is less desire to operate pending definite news from Washington about loans on the new crop.

The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	231	0	0
Broach A/M	215	8	0
Oomra July	209	8	0
Oomra D/J	192	8	0
Bengal July	146	4	0
Bengal D/J	141	0	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 15

Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	157
Bengal F G	149
Sindh-Punjab Fine	157
Sindh-Punjab F G	142
Wardha-Hingt	231
Nagpur/Savner	233
Pundhurna	219
Yeotmal	218
Arvi	217
Ellichpur	215
Berar	210/212
Khamgaon	212/214
Mulkapur	208/210
Khandesh	206/208
Jalna/Sailu	206/208
Burwah/Sanavad	210/212
Broach Fine	236/238
Punjab/American	270/275
Punjab/American mix	250/255
Cambodia	305/310
Compta Good	265/270
Kampala	360
Busoga	358
Jinja	350

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 15.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	13-6-35	This year.
Khandesh	1	251,369
Central India	72	104,751
Barsi and Nagar	...	106,351
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	45,575
Berar	234	397,110

WEATHER OVER COTTON BE' T

East: Partly cloudy. Local thunder showers

Central: Partly cloudy

West: Partly cloudy

Central Provinces	71	92,890
Total Oomras	378	996,046
Dholera	2,327	176,942
N.-W. Provinces	...	32,743
Rajputana	93	36,945
Sind-Punjab	333	306,150
Broach	61	181,016
Coompta & Dharwar	78	80,626
Westerns-Northerns	186	60,596
Cocoanada	...	265
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	51	66,881
Persian	...	2,476
American	...	65,360
Egyptian and African	2,647	314,528
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	6,154	2,273,165

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	13-6-35	This year.
Europe	4,491	340,401
Japan and China	3,255	999,768
Coast Ports	60	26,140
Up-country by Rail	...	205,375
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	31,159
Total	7,806	1,602,843

COTTON PREMIUMS

Bombay, June 15.

F. G. Broach July/August Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs. 6 1/2

F. G. Broach July/August Teji on 240 Premium about Rs. 1

F. G. Broach July/August Mandi on 225 Premium about Rs.

New Yearly Teji/Mandi on Broach Ap./May 1936 Rs. 32

New Yearly Teji on Rs. 250 Ap./May 1936 6 1/2

New Yearly Mandi on Rs. 190 Ap./May 1936 Rs. 7 1/2

Declaration on 21-6-35.

Monthly Teji/Mandi 1936 Rs. 4 1/2

Monthly Rs. 5 difference Teji 1936 Rs. 3/4

Monthly Rs. 5 difference Mandi 1936 Rs. 3/4

General Long Liquidation In Shares

Prices Decline On Withdrawal Of Support

STEELS, ELECTRICS AND TEXTILES EASY

BOMBAY, June 15

The local share bazar ruled easy to-day on general long liquidation. There was utter absence of any support and the undertone of the market was easy.

The market opened steady but owing to absence of any demand, prices steadily declined on increased selling. Tata Steel, Hydro Electric and Cotton Textile shares were easy. Towards the close there was scattered covering which resulted in a small rally from the low level, but the tendency of the market is easy and we think prices are likely to reach lower levels with occasional rallies on reports of rains. There is utter absence of outside business and holders are losing confidence.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, June 15.

100 Ahm. Advance	302	8
500 Bom. Cotton	40	0
250 Bom Dyeing	816	0
250 Bradbury	108	12
100 Century	256	4
100 Centtral India	293	0
100 Colaba	136	4
100 Coorla	107	8
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	380	0
1 E D Sassoon	0 3	3
100 Finlay	112	8
100 Gokak	191	4
1000 Hindustan	1,725	0
100 Indore	72	8
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	81	4
100 Kohinoor	198	2
250 Laxmi	670	0
100 Madhavji	5	0
250 Madras United	45	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 15

Century 262 258 260 256 258 256

Bombay Dyeing 833 825 826 821 822 818 816

Kohinoor 202 203 198 197 198

Central India 302 294 296 293

New Great 140

Simplex 77 76/14

Swadeshi 191 186 187/8

Bundi 39/8 39/2 39/4 38/12 39/4 38/12

I Cement 448 450 443 445 445

Punjab 29 28/10 28/14 28/10

Shahabad 515 508 512 510 522

Andhra 1728 1713 1721 1706 1710

Tata Hydro 180 179/6 179/1

Tata Power 1617 1612 1607 1597 1600

Tram Ord 148/12

T Steel Defd 715 690 698 695 691 685 690

T Steel Ord 153/12 152/8 149/8 151/8 148/4 149

Tata Steel 2nd Pref 173/8

Bellapur 327 321 326 323 327 325

B Steam 302/8 298/12

B Burma 358 346 350 347/8

1000 Morarji	870	0
250 Model	49	6
50 Mysore	108	12
200 New Great	140	0
100 Oosmanshahi	55	0
100 Phoenix	317	8
25 Sassoon Silk	38	0
1000 Sholapur	2,300	0
50 Simplex	76	14
100 Swadeshi	187	8
100 Swan	77	8
25 Tata	11	0
500 Vishnu	1415	0
1000 Western	900	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	99	8
25-50 Central	37	12
500 Imperial	1,563	12
125-500 Im. Con.	390	10
50-100 India	120	0
5 Union	5	10

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	38	12
70 Gwalior	128	12
150 Indian	443	12
40 Katni Dfd.	1540	0
100 Katni	438	12
75 Okha	260	0
10 Punjab	28	10
100 Shahabad	522	8
70 United	113	8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	12	12
15-75 New India	44	12
200 Oriental	4460	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	157	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1710	0
10 Ajmer	10	12
50 Bombay Tram	148	12
100 Bombay Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	11	2
100 Karachi	230	0
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	195	0
100 Tata Hydro	179	1
1000 Tata Power	1600	0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	855	0
100 Amr. Patty	121	0
100 C Province	87	0
100 Dhond Baramati	93	8
100 Gujarat	72	8
100 Mandra Bhon	95	8
100 Pachora Jamner	92	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93	0
500 Tapty Valley	768	12

MININGS

100 Shivrajpur	31	0
30 Tata Steel Def.	690	0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	149	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	168	12
50 Belapur Sugar	329	0
250 Bombay Steam	298	12
125 Bombay Bulma	347	8
50 Bombay Burma Contry	116	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	8
50 Bombay Telephone	112	4
100 Indian Bleaching	128	12
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	508	12
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	502	8
1000 Port Canning	600	0
15 Scindia	11	7
30 Tata Construction	81	8
25 Tata Oil	19	0

PREFERENCE.

7 p c Andhra Valley	1350	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	281	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	80	0
5 p.c. Central India	510	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	135	8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7 1'2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	138	12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1382	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173	4
5 1|2 p.c. Tata Mill	13-0	
7 p.c Vishnu	635	

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, June 14

SAKELS—

July 14.17—06

November 14.42—05

January 14.43—03

ASHMOUNI—

June 12.84—06

August 12.58—07

October 12.31—06

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, June 14

July 73.45 plus 05

September 74.00 plus 20

December 75.05 plus 25

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	25
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	51
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	56
Columbia Gas	6
American Tel and Tel x.d.	127
Western Union Telg	34
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	17 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	12
Erie R R	9
Pennsylvania R R	23
Union Pacific R R	105
Great North Pfd	20
National Distillers	25
Hiram Walker	25
Amr Tobacco B	90
Canadian Pacific	11
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	32 1/2
American Smelting	44
Int Nickel of Canada	28 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	16
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	56
International Harvestor	45
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motor	31 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	26
St Oil of N J	40
Atlantic Refining	27
Socony	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	24 1/2
National City Bank	22 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	395
Celanese Corp of Amr	24
General Foods	37
National Dairy	17
Du Pont de Nemours	103
Amr Cyanamid B	21

Total business 1 1/2 million

We have a favourable opinion of the market. Operation capacity of U. S. Steel 37 per cent. Brokers' loans 3 millions up. Rails acting well.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, June 14

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 14

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb.

Sellers 6 3/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, June 14

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 13/16 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 0 1/4 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days' market loan 0 1/2 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 14

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels June sellers 23/3

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels June sellers 23/3

South Australian parcels June sellers 26/9

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 14

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—

c and f Calcutta per cwt June/July nominal 6/8 1/4

c and f Bombay per cwt June/July sellers 6/5 1/4

c and f Karachi per cwt June/July sellers 6/5 1/4

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 14

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 96 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 96 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 3/8

4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 112 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2

5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1945/47 115 1/2

5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 7/8

6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 3/4

2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan 103 1/2

Will Quetta Become Battle Field?

Gandhiji Not Allowed To Enter City

Simla Believes It Is Military's Job To Control Situation

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 15.

The news regarding the refusal of permission to Mahatma Gandhi to go to Quetta was not released from here officially, because the Government wishes the responsibility for the same to be borne by the Mahatma. Anyway the refusal has made Govt. think that its reactions may be more serious than those in the case of the refusal to Acharya Kirpalani and Jairamdas Daulatram.

The fact of the matter is that the Government's action may be interpreted by the Congress as meaning that no Congressman not even Gandhiji would be allowed to enter Quetta and express his own views on the situation, and that the Government is not afraid of any politician or political party in the present circumstances.

I hear whispers that some developments may not be unlikely. For instance if Mahatma Gandhi or any Congress workers take it into their head to defy the authorities the public mind might be disturbed and Quetta may become a point of honour both with the Government and Congress.

UNWISE TO REFUSE

The situation is undoubtedly big with possibilities, and with anxiety is being awaited Mahatma Gandhi's reaction to the Viceroy's refusal.

Rev: C. F. Andrews who was here last week told the authorities that they were very unwise in refusing permission to Messrs. Jairamdas and Jamshed Mehta, and he would when he returns next week probably meet the Viceroy to see if his Excellency's views can be changed.

ENTIRELY GOVT.'S JOB

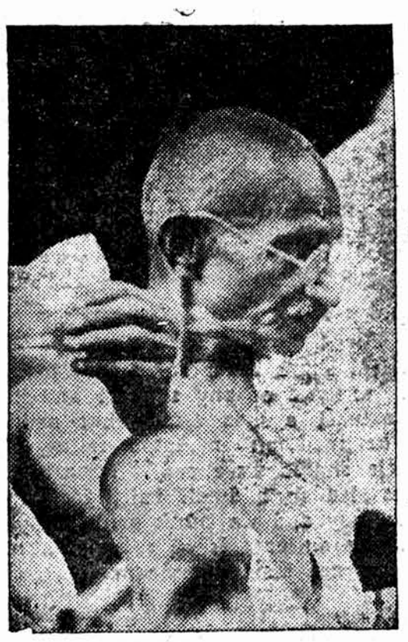
The Government view is that Quetta is entirely their job and they are doing it well and that the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon may show further personal interest in the matter by flying to Quetta by the end of this month. On the other hand political circles here presume that Mahatma Gandhi would not have stepped into the Quetta situation without having carefully planned his programme in case of refusal.

PERMISSION REFUSED

SIMLA, June 15.

The Viceroy has refused Mahatma Gandhi permission to visit Quetta, and the question whether the correspondence on the subject should be released by the government or by Gandhiji is being considered.—A.P.

Light On Gandhi-Willingdon Correspondence



Gandhiji.

SIMLA, June 15.

While official information is not available regarding the text of the correspondence that has passed between Gandhiji and His Excellency the Viceroy, it is understood that Gandhiji wrote to His Excellency on June 6, expressing a desire to proceed to Quetta, adding that if his request was granted, it should include permission for a sufficient number of workers to enable him to do effective relief work.

The Viceroy's reply, it is understood, repeated the formula applied in the case of Babu Rajendraprasad and other Congress workers stating that it was necessary to prohibit private individuals from going to Quetta and that those desiring to participate in relief work can render valuable assistance by helping refugees in the Punjab, Sind and elsewhere.—A. P.

VICEROY UNDERSTOOD

Sir M. R. Rao Finds Better Understanding In Simla Than In Madras

Sir M. Ramchandra Rao, Director of the Reserve Bank and leader of the Inamdars' Deputation to the Viceroy, interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" said that the special officer, who was appointed on behalf of the Reverse Bank of India to study the rural credit and indebtedness in India completed his tour and submitted his report just a few days before the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank, held recently in Bombay.

He added, that no definite steps had been taken on his report.

The next meeting of the Directors of the Bank, it is understood, will be held at Madras during August, when the report may be considered.

Regarding the result of the deputation that he led to the Viceroy on behalf of the inamdars of the Madras Presidency urging the withholding of Viceroy's assent to the Bill, Sir Ramachandra Rao said: "The Viceroy, I think, has understood our point of view better than the Governor of Madras." Under ordinary circumstances, he felt, the Viceroy would with hold his assent to the Bill.

Sir M. Ramachandra Rao left by the Madras Express to Bangalore where he will stay for a week and thence he will proceed to Madras.

GOVT. REPLY TO SARDAR PATEL

Charges Against Borsad Officials Refuted

The Government of Bombay have issued a statement refuting the allegations made against Borsad officials by Sardar Patel and Mr. Gopaldas Desai in their rejoinder to the Government communique of April 27.

The statement after denying that officers of the Public Health Department refused to co-operate with Congress workers in the plague-stricken area, adds, that these officers made every endeavour both to give and obtain co-operation but their efforts been met by unwillingness and, not infrequently, by open discourtesy from Congress workers.

INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY

16 Candidates Pass Entrance Exam.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 14.

Interesting results have yielded from the competitive examination held in Delhi at the end of March last for entrance to the Indian Military Academy at Dehradun.

Out of sixteen successful candidates, eight belong to the Punjab, two to the North-West Frontier, two to the United Provinces, and one each for Kashmir, Gwalior, Bombay, and Delhi. Excepting the two successful candidates of the North-West Frontier who are Muslims, the rest are all Hindus.

It is striking that no other province could claim any successful candidate.

SOCIALIST EXECUTIVE MEETING

AHMEDABAD, June 14

The Secretary, Gujarat Congress Socialist Party has issued the following:

The Executive Committee of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party will be held on June 20 at the Party Office. All members are requested to be present at the office at 2 p.m.. Local committees of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party must finish their elections of delegates by June 18 and send their names to the Secretary, Gujarat Congress Socialist Party Valanda Haveli, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

THE SINS OF QUETTA

Gandhiji On Implications Of Prayer

POONA, June 14.

Under the caption "Implications of Prayer". Gandhiji replies in the current issue of the "Harijan" to a correspondent who asks him "At the tim of the Bihar earthquake you had no hesitation in saying that it was to be taken by the Savarna Hindus as a fit punishment for the sin of untouchability. For what sin must the more terrible 'quake of Quetta be?

PERSONAL AND NATIONAL SINS

Gandhiji says I have suggested nothing new or original. In these days of fashionable disbelief, it does need some courage to call men and women to repentance. But I can claim no credit for courage. For weaknesses or idiosycrasies are well known. If I had known Quetta, as I know Bihar and Biharis, I would certainly have mentioned the sins of Quetta though they might be no more its specialities than untouchability was Bihar's. But we all—the rulers and the ruled know that we have many sins personal and national to answer for. The call is to all these to repentance, prayer and humiliation. True prayer is not a prelude to inaction. It is a spur to ceaseless, selfless action. Purification is never for the selfishly idle, it accrues only to the selflessly industrious."

YEARNING OF THE SOUL

Earlier Gandhiji says: "This call to prayer is a definite yearning of the soul. Prayer is a sign of repentance, a desire to become better, purer. A man of prayer regards what are known as physical calamities as divine chastisement. It is a chastisement alike for individuals and for nations. All chastisement do not equally startle people. Some affect only individuals, some others affect group or nations only mildly. Disasters like Quetta stun us.....

"But it is the universal experience that every calamity brings a sensible man down on his knees. He thinks that it is God's answer to his sins and that he must henceforth behave better...Nations too have been known to invoke the assistance of God when calamities have overtaken them. They have abased themselves before God and appointed days of humiliation, prayer and purification.—A. P.

JAPANESE PREMIER SEEKS RELAXATION

Admiral Keisuke Okada, Premier of Japan, seeking relaxation on Sunday with the children of his Secretary, in the garden of the official residence.

For the first time in many years, a German officer, Lieut. von Wick, has become attached to a regiment at Aldershot for a military course. Here Lieutenant von Wick is pictured walking into the officers' mess of the 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards.

Overlords of the People's Government of Soviet Russia are seen at the Mausoleum of Lenin in Red Square, Moscow, viewing the great military display on May Day. Left to right are pictured:—G. K. Orjonikidze, Joseph Stalin, G. Dimitrov, L. Kaganovich, E. Yaroslavski, M. L. Kalinin, and V. M. Molotov.

Virginia Briscoe is only 17 and seemingly too young to be impressed by royalty. While in Budapest the daughter of Powel Briscoe, wealthy American oil operator, had the opportunity (most girls deem it an honour) of dancing with the Princes of Wales. Virginia, however, claims that he was "not so hot as a dancer," and that she'd "lots rather dance with the boys back home."

Members of Japanese Garrison, tossing General Jiro Minami, C.-in-C., and Japanese Ambassador to Manchukuo, after Imperial Birthday Parade.

The noted fliers Wiley Post (left) and Amelia Earhart Putnam, chat as they meet at the Cleveland Airport

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

Sunday, June 16, 1935

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